

If you have not got it yet,
We advise you to get it.

GET THE HABIT

of buying your New SPRING SUIT, OVERCOAT, RAINCOAT, HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc., at FRED. T. WARD'S. You are safe there because you get the best that is made, always up-to-date in quality and style.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK

is complete. You will find new ideas, and new ideals running all through our vast stock of Gentlemen's wear. We got the Habit long ago of buying the best, and our customers get the benefit. Our prices are open for comparison with the same quality of goods you get elsewhere. We have grown up among men's wear, we are studying men's wants all the time, they get all our attention, and we are in a better position to serve you.

Come in and see what we are doing in Children's Clothing at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Spring Opening.

WALL PAPER.

Our New WALL PAPERS just arrived. A very choice assortment of New Patterns and Colorings. Prices ranging from 4c. to 50c. roll. All newest patterns and best American paper.

A job lot of Paper, odd rolls, to clear at cost.

CARPETS.

Now is the time for Carpets, before Spring work comes on. We have some specials.

See our Hemp and Union Carpets at 18c., 25c. and 30c. yd.
Tapestry Carpets, 45c., 50c. and 60c. yd.
Extra value in Brussels and All Wool Carpets, 75c., and 90c. yd.
Large Tapestry Rugs, best thing for a bedroom floor, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.00.
Extra heavy Reversible Velvet Rugs, only six left, were \$3.50 to clear for \$2.50.

CHENILLE and TAPESTRY CURTAINS—A fine assortment to choose from, at prices to suit everyone, \$3.00 to \$11.50.

LACE CURTAINS, 25c. to \$4.50 per pair.

FRILLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per pair.

Our Millinery Department is now in full blast. Call and see us.

An apprentice wanted to learn Millinery.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great
Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, added this year, is an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDERED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in another column.

BELLEVILLE NURSERIES

SURPLUS SALE.

Special prices for 30 days on Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape, Raspberry, Strawberry and other small fruits.

Hardy Roses, Shrubs and Climbing Vines suitable for Lawn and Cemetery.

Norway Spruce, 3 ft., extra fine.

Orders booked, subject to stock being satisfactory, on inspection at the Nursery when ready for delivery.

Send list of wants for prices and have Agent's commission. All stock guaranteed true to name as represented.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

FOR SALE

House and Lot in 9th Concession of Sidney, recently occupied by Thos. Danford. For particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD,
Stirling, P.O.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MICHEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.
Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.
Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone No. 195

FOR SALE

Good House and Barn, with two acres of land more or less, opposite the English Church, Stirling. For further particulars apply to

ALFRED McCUTCHEON.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, \$1.00.
J. McKEOWN, Prop.,
East Half Lot 20, 7th Con. Sidney.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

An event of great interest to the pupils and well-wishers of the Stirling Public School took place on Thursday afternoon of this week, when the semi-annual public examination was held. The function, which was somewhat unique in the history of public school education in this village, being the first of its kind in which all departments of the school participated, was most enjoyable and instructive throughout, and outsiders, for the time being, had an opportunity of witnessing certain phases of class work which, under ordinary conditions, are reserved for the eyes of teachers and pupils.

The entire school was on fete, so to speak. All the departments were thrown open to the visitors, which included, in addition to the greater number of the members of the Board of Education and the clergy of the village, upwards of seventy-five parents and friends of the pupils.

Two members of the Board, who have always evinced the kindest interest in the work of the school, and who, in the past, have been frequent visitors to the school, were unavoidably absent. These were Dr. Faulkner and Mr. Jas. Boldrick. Each sent a personal regret at inability to be present.

The rooms presented an inviting appearance, having been prettily decorated for the occasion with flags, pictures, blackboard drawings, and samples of what the pupils can do in the way of penmanship and map drawing.

Some of the blackboard drawings were excellent, and reflected the greatest credit on the artists who sketched them. Especially praiseworthy was the freehand work of Miss F. Robinson in the primary department and of Master Roscoe Rosebush, in the senior room. Each of these pupils gave evidence of the possession of artistic talents of no mean order, and their drawings evoked many favorable commendations. Another series of blackboard sketches which attracted considerable attention were those depicting the flowers of Easter-tide. These were drawn with marked attention to detail and shading. They served to emphasize the near approach of Easter Day and the sublime event associated with the Resurrection of Our Lord.

Owing to the foresight of Principal Stinson, visitors to the school had no difficulty in reaching the departments they wished to visit. Monitors from the various departments, each of whom wore a badge, were stationed at the main entrance to the school and the visitors, on their arrival, were immediately taken in charge by these and conducted to the rooms they were chiefly interested in. At the doors of these rooms the former were handed over to inside monitors whose duty it was to direct the guests to seats. When seated, the visitors were presented with badges and souvenirs. By this arrangement confusion was avoided and a ready ingress into the various rooms was made possible.

Among the pupils who acted as monitors and ushers were Miss Marguerite Whitty, Miss Charlotte Tulloch, Miss May Kennedy, Miss Ella Brown, Miss Madeline Stinson, Miss Gladys Moore, Miss Mollie Graine, Miss Blanche Montgomery, Master Roy Bissonnette and Master Harry Graine.

Miss Bertha Reynolds subsequently secured the signatures of the visitors to the school. The class work, for the most part, was conducted by the teachers, including Principal Stinson, Miss Lambly, Miss Martin and Mrs. Robinson. In some cases, however, the classes were given over, for the time being, to certain of the visitors, among the number being the Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, D. Bissonnette, Mr. Minchin, Mr. L. McKeljohn and Mr. Clifford Caverley. The ready manner in which the pupils answered the questions of these gentlemen, and the thoroughness and efficiency of their answers, subsequently drew forth the unqualified praise of their examiners.

On the conclusion of the programme in the senior department, pupils and visitors alike were addressed by Messrs. Joseph Doak, Henry Warren, C. W. Thompson and Albert Chard. All referred in terms of commendation to the management and efficiency of the school.

During the afternoon the pupils of the second and third department were ably addressed by the Rev. J. C. Bell and the Rev. Richard Duke.

Special note should be made of the excellent musical numbers which interspersed the more practical work. The programme included Easter hymns and patriotic selections. A number of recitations were also given in a highly creditable manner. The singing of "The Holy City" by the pupils of the senior department, was a feature of the afternoon's exercises in that room.

The admirable conduct of the pupils under the severe mental strain of the afternoon was most favorably commented on by the visitors and the members of the Board of Education.

The function throughout was a great

success, and the efforts of teachers and pupils to please did not pass unmarked or unappreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The attendance would doubtless have been much larger had the weather been less disagreeable.

Well-wishers of the school, who failed to attend the examination will have an opportunity next week of seeing the blackboard drawings and decorations, as it is the intention of the Principal and teachers to allow them to remain until Friday week. During the week friends may visit the school at their leisure and inspect the work of the pupils.

The teachers of the school wish to thank those who took over the classes on Thursday last, as well as those who furnished flowers and flags for the different rooms. Mr. Jas. Boldrick is also thanked for the gift of a couple of pictures of the King and Queen to the senior department. Mr. W. J. Reynolds, for the loan of the flag, which floated all day from the pole over the school; Mr. Geo. Whitty for the loan of sixty chairs; and the resident ministers for their addresses.

Unfortunately, the Rev. Mr. Burns was prevented from attending the examination, owing to another engagement.

Names of those who attended the Public School Examination, held on Thursday afternoon, March 31st—

Florence Brown, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Hettie Bailey, Irene Duke, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, Rev. C. Bell, Rev. Richard Duke, John Rosebush, Mrs. Jas. Tulloch, Myrtle Hough, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Conley, Mrs. J. E. Reuben, Lillian, Helen Tulloch, Kate McGee, May Drewry, Mrs. J. E. Halliwell, Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, Jessie Ward, Maude Ward, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Nellie Davis, Mrs. W. H. Minchin, W. H. Minchin, C. D. Caverley, Mrs. Wm. Montgomery, Mrs. A. McCutcheon, Mrs. Mary Bygott, Mrs. T. A. Eggleston, Mrs. C. Kingston, Mrs. W. F. Ashley, Mrs. Jas. Conney, Miss Lillian Warren, Miss Rose Warren, Mrs. E. Kennedy, Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Mrs. D. J. Uman, Donald A. Bird, Mrs. Bissonnette, Henry Warren, C. W. Thompson, A. Chard and Joseph Doak (trustees), Mrs. Geo. H. Luey, Ella Currie, John Moore, Mrs. John Moore, Dr. J. D. Bissonnette, Mrs. Boldrick, Helena Boldrick, Mrs. A. E. Judd, Julia D. Coleman, Lottie McNabb, Aleta McNabb, Miss Hutchison, Ernest Robinson, Don Bissonnette, Percy Morton, Hume Bissonnette, Leslie Kennedy.

Visitors to the school building to see blackboard drawings, map drawings and other samples of pupils' work, since Thursday—
G. Thibault, Sec.-Treas. Board of Education; Dr. Faulkner, Chairman Board of Education; James Currie (News Argus), Mr. Chas. Mitchell, Mr. Jas. Parker, A. E. Parker, Mr. Henry Kerr (trustee), John M. Black, Miss Reynolds, Mr. Westcott, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Fred Ferguson, Mr. Boldrick, Mr. J. D. Bissonnette, Mr. H. B. Johnson, B.A., Principal Collegiate Institute, Pictou, Dr. Zwick, Percy Watts, J. A. Warren.

Sidney Township Council.

Town Hall, Sidney, March 23.
Members present—S. T. Vandervoort, Reeve; M. F. Sullivan, C. H. Ketcheson, J. M. Scott, J. H. Farrell, councillors.

A communication from Mrs. Eliza J. Flint was read. Moved by J. M. Scott, seconded by J. H. Farrell, that the clerk communicate with Mrs. Flint re Mrs. Simmonds, and report at next Council. Carried.

Moved by M. F. Sullivan, seconded by J. H. Farrell, that the following accounts be paid: Municipal World, \$1.21; Dr. Simmonds, M. H. O., \$20; A. H. Weese, S. L., \$28; John Kierman, \$1.60. Carried.

A petition was presented by J. M. Scott from J. W. Sager and others, asking aid for John Jesse Smith.

Moved by M. F. Sullivan, seconded by J. M. Scott, that we grant John Jesse Smith \$10, to be placed with Mr. J. Dohoe to be expended. Carried.

The auditors, Mr. E. F. Turley and Mr. Finkle, presented their report. Moved by C. H. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Sullivan, that auditors' report be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Farrell, seconded by Mr. Sullivan, that the clerk publish abstracts in two local papers. Carried.
Collector's report was received and adopted. Moved by Mr. C. H. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Sullivan, that the resignation of Mr. H. G. Bleeker, road surveyor, be accepted, and that the thanks of this Council be tendered to Mr. Bleeker for his very efficient services. Carried.

A by-law to appoint pound keepers and fence viewers, also a by-law to appoint a road surveyor, were passed through their various stages, and numbered 487 and 488 consecutively.

Mr. Wm. G. Ketcheson, Wallbridge, was appointed road surveyor.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, that this Council request the Grand Trunk Railway System to consider the prayer of the petition of the ratepayers of the township of Sidney asking them to grant a flag station at Sidney Crossing, in said township. Carried.

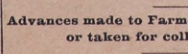
Moved by Mr. Farrell, seconded by Mr. Sullivan, that the Council adjourn until Monday, May 30th, the Clerk to advertise Council at 9 a.m., and Court of Revision at 11 a.m. Carried.

A. M. CHAPMAN, T'p Clerk.
Frankford, March 29, 1904.

The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000

This Bank has unexcelled facilities for handling your Banking Business.



Advances made to Farmers, at reasonable rates. Sale notes discounted or taken for collection. Forms supplied free of charge.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed from date of deposit. One dollar will open an account.

Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

Easter is Very Near

and our store is brim full of the VERY SMARTEST EASTER OFFERINGS at RIGHT PRICES to all.

LADIES' WANTS.

FANCY COLLARS, in silk and combinations, at 20c., 25c., 50c. and 75c.

LACE over Collars, in Cream, Ecru, Black, White and Fancy Jets, at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

BELTS, crush leather, silk, at 25c., 50c. and 75c.

BLOUSES—Crescent Blouses—latest arrivals in Whites and Silks.

RAINCOATS and SKIRTS—The newest ideas in NORTH-WAY make.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKWEAR—Crescent creations in Spring-like patterns and styles.

CRESCENT COLLARS, all styles, at 2 for 25c.

CRESCENT SHIRTS, perfect in style, fit and finish, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Nobby Hats. Springy Caps. Raincoats at \$2.50 to \$15.00

Spring Suits of guaranteed worth, at \$4.00 to \$15.00.

Spring Overcoats, very special, at \$10.00.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

3 lbs. Re-cleaned Seedless Raisins for - - - 25c.

Rowat's Pickles, in quart bottles, at - - - 25c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.



45 Eggs taken in exchange.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

We are strong on Children's Shoes. The lines we carry in stock are the best we can hear of.

Boys' Shoes that are strong at the weak places. Girls' Shoes that look well and wear well.

Babies' Shoes that are just the right thing. Come and see for yourselves.

Plenty of Good Shoes for Men and Women, all at moderate prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We are dealers in **MASSEY-HARRIS FARM IMPLEMENTS**, Horse Forks, with either wood or steel tracks.

All kinds of Harness, Wagons and Carriages.

Only two United States Cream Separators left, capacity 350 and 450 pounds per hour, which we will sell at cost for cash.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P. S.—A good farm team of horses, which will weigh about 1500 lbs. each, for sale; also, a two-year-old heifers, three of them milking now.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN JOYCE, late of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Blacksmith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of John Joyce, late of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Blacksmith, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of July, A.D. 1903, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to the undersigned, or to her Solicitor as hereunder, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims verified by affidavit and the nature of security (if any) held by them.

And all persons indebted to the said estate must pay their accounts on or before the date above mentioned to the said Administrator, and notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said Administrator, on or before the 15th day of April, A.D. 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
Dated the 22nd day of March, A.D. 1904.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN ALBERT HEAGLE, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of John Albert Heagle, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of February, A.D. 1904, intestate, to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise to the undersigned, or to her Solicitor as hereunder, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims verified by affidavit and the nature of security (if any) held by them.

And all persons indebted to the said estate must pay their accounts on or before the date above mentioned to the said Administrator, and notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administrator.
Dated at Stirling, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1904.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of BENJAMIN HAGEMAN FAIR, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hageman Fair, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of February, A.D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned, or to her Solicitor as hereunder, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the 30th day of April, A.D. 1904.

J. E. A. HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Executor.
Dated the 30th day of March, 1904.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM

DESPATCHING AND RECEIVING APPARATUS.

The New Postal Service Is In Use in European and American Cities.

The announcement was made recently that the Dominion Government were considering the establishment of the pneumatic tube system between the central and branch postoffices in the principal cities in Canada. A vote of \$160,000 for the installation of this system in Toronto was included in the estimates submitted to Parliament.

The Batcher system of pneumatic despatch, of the purpose of carrying small mail and telegrams, has been for some time installed in the large cities of Europe, London, Liverpool, Paris, Berlin and Vienna; also in New York, Philadelphia and other cities of the United States.

FIRST PNEUMATIC SYSTEM.

The system of pneumatic despatch dates back to the year 1853, when it was established in London, England, by a man named Clark. The first system was very crude, and was installed between the central and stock exchange stations of the Electric and International Telegraph Company of London. Carriers containing batches of telegrams, fitted piston-wise in the tube, were sucked through it in one direction only, by the production of a partial vacuum at the end. The length of this tube was 220 yards, and it was 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The circuit system used in Paris is the basis of the system used in New York, Philadelphia and other American cities today. The interior diameter of the tubes installed in the Paris pneumatic Despatch System is 1 1/2 inches in diameter and the tubing is composed of iron or lead. The diameters of the English tubes is 3 inches and are composed of lead. The American tube is much larger and is made of brass.

IN DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The pneumatic despatch system is now a marked feature of every large departmental store, where it is used for handling the cash, thus saving a great deal of time, and facilitating the checking of the different departments.

The introduction of this pneumatic system into the Postoffice Department was a long step in the right way for in this thing is more rapidly required than in the handling of letters. This has become so apparent that the different European governments have installed these pneumatic plants in all their large cities for the handling of mail matter.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

The finest plant in the world is probably the Batcher pneumatic plant installed in the Central Postoffice in New York City. The inside diameter of the tubing is eight inches. It is the circuit system, the compressor and receiving ends being situated at the central office. The sending apparatus consists of two tube sections, mounted on a swinging frame inserted in the main tube, so that either of the swinging tubes can be brought in line with the main tube, somewhat after the manner of the chambers of a revolver.

This swinging frame is timed, so that there is an interval of eight or ten seconds between carriers. The carriers are always placed in the despatching end under pressure, but at the receiving end there is no pressure, as this would create a continuous draught. Just before coming to the receiving end, the air is deflected into another pipe, but the carrier, propelled by its own momentum, is carried through a valve and comes in contact with an air cushion and is then released into the receiving trays. This carrier is seven inches in diameter and twenty-four inches long and capable of carrying about 700 letters. There are two strips of leather around the cylinder, one-half inch thick, thus causing the carrier to fit tightly and yet be capable of going through the bends in the tube. There is a pressure of six pounds to the square inch, which is maintained along at the rate of thirty miles an hour. It weighs thirty pounds, and a force this cylinder has when travelling at a velocity of thirty miles an hour.

VALUE AS A TIME-SAVER.

The value of this system to the Postoffice Department is obvious. As a time-saver it has no equal. Besides, the collection of mail from the branch offices would not be intermittent as it is when collected by horse and wagon, and would prevent that congestion which is always the result of bringing in a wagon load of mail. The tube system would bring the mail in more frequently and in smaller quantities and would render its handling a matter of comparative ease.

The eight-inch tube, according to Mr. Batcher, is the limit in size, as a larger tube system would necessitate heavier carriers, a differently constructed set of buffers and a greatly increased pneumatic force. Larger carriers would have to be run on the capacity of a seven-inch carrier is about 500 to 700 letters, and to ten seconds. This would make the carrying capacity of the pneumatic tube system about 35,000 letters an hour.

There have been no statements given out in regard to the size of the tubing to be adopted by the Toronto postoffice, but to doubt it will be on the principle of the Batcher system as installed in the principal American cities.

Ticket Collector—"How old are you, little girl?" Little Girl—"If the company doesn't object I prefer to pay my fare and keep my statistics."

FANS FULL OF MEANING

THOSE OF JAPAN TELL MANY TALES.

Scenery, History, Animal Life, Politics and Other Things.

"You want a fan?" echoed the smiling Japanese merchant. "What kind?" The man looked around hopelessly. "The old kind that's big and gives lots of wind. I want to get half a dozen for the office while I happen to think about it."

The Japanese gave him six big fans and came back to the reporter. There was a certain mild pity in his unfading smile.

"You are so queer about fans," he said, in his soft, precise little fashion. "You want them only to make you cool."

"Why not?" asked the reporter. "O, it is all right. You do not understand. A fan is nothing to us but to us—why, in Japan and China a fan is a thing of importance. To cool one—yes, that is one use, but only one use. A fan talks with us. It tells many things."

FULL OF MEANING.

"You look at a Japanese fan. It means nothing to you. You think the color, the picture are pretty, perhaps. That is all, but to us who know, the color, the shape, the decoration hold the meaning."

"Fujyama is just a mountain to you. It is sacred to us. You don't know our flowers and birds and their symbolism."

"I could give you this little paper fan with white storks flying over it and you'd never know that I was wishing you a long life, and you wouldn't understand that this cobweb design is for mourning."

"I can't look at a Japanese fan in any one's hand without a whole swarm of associations and fancy and sentiment spring up and buzz in my head, and sometimes I wonder why foreigners don't feel enough interest to wonder at the meaning. I should think it would be an interesting fad, and you love fads."

FANS FOR EVERY OCCASION.

"You see, there are so many kinds of fans in Japan, and each kind has its own use. Even the dolls have their own fans, and the children have theirs."

"There's a tea fan, used only at the solemn tea feast. The little cakes are handled with it, but one doesn't use it to fan with."

"Our dancers and geisha girls have their own type of fan, decorated appropriately, and our jugglers carry fans that suit their trade. There is a kitchen fan, to be used for belows, and a bamboo water fan that is dipped in water often while being used, so that it makes the air it stirs cooler."

"Almost every political event of importance in Japan has been pictured on fans, and often the rulers have had to forbid the carrying of certain fans because they spread trouble and sedition. You could have a whole history of Japan on fans if you could find the right fans."

"Some of the old fans are not used now. The ancient court fans were folding fans of wood, decorated with silk artificial flowers, and each noble family had its own flower that no one else dared use."

KIND CARRIED BY OFFICERS.

"The war fan is of iron, covered with lacquer, and the generals are seen with a dagger fan. The mobsmen in Japan carry them, but it is against the law to take them into China. Chinamen have them, all the same."

"Everybody carries a fan in China. It is even more general there than in Japan, and there's so much fan etiquette among the Chinese that I don't see how they have time to learn anything else."

"You know what the fan stands for in Japan, don't you? No? Why, it is the emblem of life, and the rivet in the sword of the god Kashima."

"He received orders to subdue the world, so he ran his sword straight through the earth and left it there. The world would fall to pieces if the sword rivet were pulled out."

"That story suggested the making of the folding fans, but there's an old legend that says the widow of a famous Japanese patriot invented the folding fan. She went into a convent in Kito after her husband's death, and when a great saint was dying of fever she cured him by folding a piece of paper and fanning him night and day. The nuns copied the paper fan, and the order is famous for its fans even now."

PEOPLE WHO FAIL.

The lazy man who allows his faculties to rust, doing as little as possible, allowing ambition, energy, and self-respect to go up, literally and figuratively, in smoke.

The lazy woman who shirks her tasks, who lets her husband do the housework, and slips through life as easily as possible.

The lazy young man who gets to the office late, leaves early, and grumbles continually at the firm who employs him.

SUICIDES EIGHT WIVES

FIVE ALIVE, TWO MISSING AND ONE MURDERED.

Discovery of Body in a Trunk Revealed Succession of Crimes.

Public interest continues to be largely absorbed in the extraordinary developments following the suicide of a man named George Crossman, says a despatch from London, England. On the night of March 23 Crossman, who is living in the respectable suburb of Kensal Rise, killed himself to avoid arrest by the police, whose investigations had been aroused regarding the contents of a trunk which Crossman was sending away from his house.

On opening the trunk the body of a woman was found concealed in it. An investigation proved that she was murdered about six months ago, and that she was one of Crossman's eight wives. Five of his wives were traced and found alive, one is dead, and two are missing. The identity of the body found in the trunk cannot yet be ascertained, but account of decomposition and injury to the skull, which had been split with an axe or similar instrument.

The police believe it possible that the investigation may prove that Crossman adopted a similar method in ridding himself of other superfluous wives, of which, it is suspected, he may have had several who have not yet been traced.

Though about 30 years old, Crossman's career rivals that of the most famous criminals. Under various aliases he led a double and even a triple married life, posing successfully, according to the fancy of the moment, as an engineer, compositor, wig-maker, or bookmaker. His chief means of support, however, appeared to have been derived from his wife, whom he secured through advertisements. His neighbors always regarded Crossman as a respectable man, who led a quiet and uninteresting life.

MARRIED BY WHOLESALE.

Crossman's first wife died, apparently of natural causes, in 1897. He re-married in 1898 at Maidstone, and the same year contracted a bigamous marriage at Maldon, with the result that he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Good conduct in prison enabled Crossman to avoid the full term.

Once free he set to work to marry by wholesale. Wife number four was quickly secured. She and her baby recently were living at Crossman's house at Kensal Rise. At Reading Crossman secured a fifth wife under the name of Seaton. A month later he married again. The whereabouts and fate of this sixth wife are still uncertain. He took his seventh and eighth wives without suspicion being aroused. Crossman found his eighth wife in the young daughter of a London railroad employee, and she is supposed to be the victim he concealed in a trunk.

At the time of his suicide Crossman had five wives, besides several children. The discovery occurred through the suspicions of a lodger to whom Crossman let some rooms at Kensal Rise. Crossman was living with one of his many wives, who occupied the same room where the dead body of the other wife was concealed in a trunk. The lodger traced an odor thereto, and Crossman agreed to send the trunk away. When he attempted to do so the lodger notified the police, and when they attempted to arrest him Crossman cut his own throat and died instantly.

The body found in the trunk, from which the cement has now been chipped off, is that of a young woman. The police theory is that Crossman, while she was undressing, struck her from behind with an axe, completely severing a portion of the skull, part of which is now missing.

WHAT IT DOES.

Worth While to Reflect on the Effects of Alcohol.

The following diseases may be directly or indirectly caused by some form of alcoholism: Acute gastric catarrh, chronic gastric catarrh, gastric dilatation, intestinal indigestion, constipation, gout, cholera morbus, peritonitis, typhoid, abdominal catarrh, jaundice, congestion of the liver, cirrhosis (ho-bail liver), chronic tubal nephritis (chronic Bright's disease), diabetes mellitus, chronic bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, oedema of the lungs, lobar pneumonia, pleurisy, interstitial pneumonia, phthisis, valvular disease of the heart, dilatation of the heart, chronic fibroid heart, fatty degeneration of the heart, palpitation of the heart, arterio sclerosis, aneurism of the aorta, meningitis (brain fever), apoplexy, congestion of the brain, brain thrombosis and embolism (in youth), nervous vertigo, tremulousness (a plain drunkard), delirium tremens, dipsomania.

Alcoholism predisposes to sunstroke, pleurisy, inflammation of the nerve trunks, spinal congestion, spinal meningitis, spinal sclerosis (four forms, one of which is locomotor ataxia), disseminated neuritis, melancholia, mania (insane), delusional insanity, phagedenic ulcer, erysipelas, blood cancer, fatty tumor; monomania, general paralysis (parietic dementia), acquired febriloidness, acne rosacea (whiskey nose and cheeks), and trifacial neuralgia.

SOMETHING LIKE A WAITER.

Stranger (to hotel proprietor): "Have you a vacancy among your waiters?"

Hotel Proprietor—"Well, I don't know. I suppose I might make a place for a man of fine address like you. Have you ever had any experience in waiting?"

Stranger—"Well, I should say so. I waited on thirty waiters to marry a girl, and last week she married another fellow."

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Mr. Justice Phillimore is the only Judge on the English Bench who can write equally well with both hands. He may often be seen in court taking notes as readily with his left hand as with his right. Sir Walter, however, has a formidable rival in the Hon. E. Chander Leigh, K.C., Recorder of Nottingham, who is able to write with both hands at once.

Many people will be surprised to hear that the Earl of Aberdeen is a killed engine-driver—no skilled, indeed, that he could even drive an engine from London to the North without difficulty. Locomotives have been his hobby ever since he can remember. As a boy he delighted in travelling on the engines of a local railway, often acting as fireman.

How people are surprised that the King never by any chance partakes of butter. Another curious feature of the Royal taste is that His Majesty never takes tea made with milk; he prefers it in the Russian fashion, with a piece of lemon instead of milk.

There is a large camera, which Edward has a very small foot, comparatively speaking, for he never wears a larger boot than an "eight." His hats, on the contrary, are of more than average size, running to 7 1/2.

A very remarkable collection of photographs is that of Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., who will take charge of the historic display of the British Photographic Section at the St. Louis Exhibition. They number nearly 30,000, and depict places he has visited and scenes he has witnessed in his many travels.

In the eighteen years during which Sir Benjamin's hobby has been amateur photography he has taken in the aggregate 10,000 negatives, these being chiefly time exposures with a large camera.

There is at present living in Battersea, England, a nonagenarian, Thomas Atkinson, who has a two-fold claim to distinction. He is the oldest engineer in the country, and he began his working life as a rivet boy in George Stephenson's locomotive works. That was in 1824, and that one life had already paid the penalty of her father's long-concealed crime, she went to the police.

There was a terrible scene in court when the daughter—a tall, handsome girl of 20—almost incoherent with grief, told her story to the public prosecutor. Its truth was admitted by Kaufmann, who with callous unconcern told the judge that he went to church before killing his victim and prayed that his crime might be successful, and that its author might not be discovered. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

MR. NOLAN'S EMBASSY.

Mr. Nolan had acquired a great reputation for tact, so that when Mr. Cassidy fell from a ladder and broke his leg it was quickly decided by all workmen that Mr. Nolan should hear the tidings to Mrs. Cassidy.

"He broke the news grandly," said Mr. Leahy to his wife that night. "and by the time she learned the truth, she was as calm as a clock. They say, Oh, he's the great man, is Timmy Nolan!"

"How did he do it?" asked Mrs. Leahy impatiently. "Like this," said Mr. Nolan's admirer. "He went to the house and rang the bell, and he says, 'Thin Dinis is not dead, Mrs. Cassidy, or you'd never be so gay-lookin'.'"

"Dead!" she shrieked. "Who said he was dead?" "Thin Dinis's not true he's near to dyin'!" said the smallopp, either, said Timmy, "or you'd never be lookin' so amazed."

"Smallopp!" she cries. "Has he got the smallopp, Timmy Nolan, and been tuk to the hospital widout me sayin' good-by to him?"

"Sure an' he has!" said Timmy Nolan, in a comfortable tone. "It's only that he's broken a few bones in his leg, fallin' from a ladder, and I'm sint ahead wid the news."

"It's you that's a thrue friend, an' you've lifted a big load from me heart," said Mrs. Cassidy, and she gave a warm shake to his hand and went back to her washin'."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Doing cures doubting. A puff is a poor prop. Convictions create character. All power involves privilege. Fast living is but faster dying. Only a fool's to-morrow ruins to-day.

Right motives make good manners. Blessings are hidden in the blows of pain. It is the opportunity we make that makes us.

We do not earn heaven by pining for paradise. Better a deluded enthusiasm than a dead heart. Slit lips are not accepted for shining lights.

We do not enrich the present by railing the past. We shall be measured by what we might have been. Men are known by their fruits, and not by their feelings.

Dogmatists are sound because they are nothing but sound. The golden rule looks well as a motto, but it works better as a law. Our shame is not so much in our sin as in our being satisfied with it. Being up to date alone will not help a man from going down to defeat.

SYMPATHETIC EMPLOYER.

Old Gent: "And so that is your employer going to the funeral of one of his clerks?" Young Clerk: "Not a clerk, but a clerk's relative of one of the clerks."

"Why, that is very thoughtful." "Yes, almost too thoughtful. Whenever any of us loses a relative and tells him about it, he always goes to the funeral, worse luck!"

A GIRL'S GUILTY SECRET

TOLD OF A MURDER DONE BY HER FATHER.

Dead Committed Over Ten Years Ago, and Others Were Convicted.

An absorbingly dramatic story was unfolded at the trial just terminated at Vienna of a man named Kaufmann, who was accused by his own daughter of a murder committed ten years ago. The victim of the crime was a shopkeeper, who had been robbed of a large sum of money and brutally hacked to death.

To the identity of the murderer there was absolutely no clue, but Kaufmann, frightened by the close investigation which was being made, accused a fellow-townman named Gensinger, the latter's wife, and an ex-soldier named Nagel of having committed the murder.

He and the police in weaving an astonishing web of circumstantial evidence round these three, and in the end the woman and the ex-soldier, between whom there had been an intrigue, were found guilty and sentenced to death, Gensinger being acquitted.

On appeal, however, the death sentence was remitted, as is the custom in Austria when the evidence is of a purely circumstantial character. Nagel died a few years later in prison, where the woman, continually protesting her innocence, was rapidly losing her reason.

AN ASTONISHING SEQUEL.

To this tragedy of justice miscarried there came a few weeks ago an astounding sequel. Kaufmann's wife, turning out a loft in their house, came across some property which she recognized as having belonged to the murdered shopkeeper. She confronted her husband with it, and eventually he confessed that it was the real murderer.

They agreed to keep their guilty secret, but their conversation had been overheard by their daughter, and, tortured by the thought that an innocent woman was consigned to a life of degradation, she decided that one life had already paid the penalty of her father's long-concealed crime, she went to the police.

There was a terrible scene in court when the daughter—a tall, handsome girl of 20—almost incoherent with grief, told her story to the public prosecutor. Its truth was admitted by Kaufmann, who with callous unconcern told the judge that he went to church before killing his victim and prayed that his crime might be successful, and that its author might not be discovered. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

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TURBINE STEAMERS NOW

CUNARD COMPANY TO BUILD GREAT LINERS.

Experiments Made With Two Vessels, With Both Types of Engines.

Great interest has been aroused in England by the announcement of the Cunard company's decision to adopt turbines in the new fast steamers which are to be built under agreement with the British government and which will have a gross tonnage of 25,000 tons. They are expected to travel at a speed of twenty-five knots an hour and to cross the Atlantic in about five days.

It will be remembered that a committee was appointed last September to assist the directors in arriving at a reasonable conclusion as to the form of the formation of this committee a small amount only of information was available as to the relative economy of the turbine engine and reciprocating engines doing similar duty and developing equal power.

SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

The work of the committee has been, therefore, largely experimental. Two series of comparative tests have been carried out, one on the shore at Neptune bank station of the New castle-upon-Tyne Supply company and the other afloat with the steamship Arundel and Brighton on the New Haven-Dieppe route, both ashore and afloat.

The relative economy of the different types of engines was determined by the steam consumption per unit of power, and also by the time required by means of which the condensed steam from the engines was accurately measured.

At the Neptune bank tests were made reciprocating engines and turbine engines running at various proportions of full power and full speed, the output of electricity being recorded in each case.

SPEED OF TURBINE ENGINES.

The speed of turbine engines fitted on shore is considerably higher than that of reciprocating engines for marine purposes, where speed of rotation is limited by considerations of propeller efficiency. In view of this fact, although the experiments at Neptune bank were of great value, those carried out with steamships were still more useful. The results obtained with the two steamships were exactly comparable, as the Arundel and Brighton are practically sister vessels, the only difference being in the machinery, the Brighton having turbine engines and the Arundel reciprocating engines.

The two vessels were first run side by side from New Haven to Dieppe and back, one of them being on ordinary service, thus eliminating the possibility of errors due to variations of weather and tide. Afterward, with the Brighton running at different speeds, more experiments were carried out in the Solent.

STUDYING NEW DESIGNS.

Not only have the directors of the Cunard company had to give much consideration to the question of the adoption of turbines, but the designs and dimensions of the new ships also required much thought and attention.

The most exhaustive and careful experiments have been made in regard to the best form for the ships, and every point in connection with their size and design in every detail has been gone over many times. The company is not yet in position to make an announcement in this regard, but the directors hope shortly to state that the designs and dimensions of the steamers have been agreed upon, and that the contract has been placed for the building of the vessels.

A SURE CURE.

Lady Visitor (at office of eminent physician): "I have called, doctor, to ask if there is any cure for sleep-walking. I have had the habit for years, and lately it has become worse."

Dr. Highprice: "It can be cured, madam. Take this prescription to the nearest hardware store."

"Take it where, doctor?" "To the hardware store, madam. The prescription calls for a pair of tacks. Do not use two tablespoonfuls scattered about the floor before retiring."

FORTUNE-TELLING.

"So you think you could read my future if I would let you hold my hand?" asks the maiden. "Well, don't you think it shows more consideration for you than to go out and figure on the stars?" he asked.

Ten minutes later he was holding her hand and his own future had been settled.

NOT UNCOMMON.

Hawkins—"You look out of sorts, old man. What's the trouble?" Parker—"Just lost my new silk umbrella."

Hawkins—"How did it happen?" Parker—"Fellow, that owned it happened to come in the office and recognized it."

DISPELLING THE ILLUSION.

Mrs. Goodheart—"Oh, Harry! when I gave that piece of pie he was so grateful that there were actually tears in his voice."

Her Husband—"Nonsense! That was only his mouth watering."

A certain young man told his girl the other night that if she didn't marry him he'd get a rope and hang himself right in front of her home. "Oh, please don't do it, Harry," she said; "you know father doesn't want you hanging around here."

Well—"Jack is always talking to me about the depth of his love." Belle—"The depth wouldn't interest me so much as the length."

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XIV.

The shadows of the Monte sent long lines across the valley, waving with their slim brethren of the palms a mesh-work that caught and seemed to bind the feet of the myriad searchers for dead and wounded who went slowly up and down the hollows, emerging here from the green of an orange grove with a dear burden for burial, disappearing there into a farmhouse with a sagging stretcher. Beyond the valley, the eastern end of Palm City sloped to the shore, darkening with a thousand mysteries of tender dim coloring as the blue of the Virgin's kirtle—may, it was the very raiment of the divine Mary.

This was the background that filled the frame of Hector's tent door. To complete the picture, however, it is inevitable, her head clear against the serene Asunta. Maddalena stood, a figure at once splendid and pathetic. The mad fierce words had been a blow in the face: all expected, they had smitten brutally. And then, as responsive blood hurries in surprise, every pinpoint of the stricken cheek, their full meaning hastened aggressively into every cranny of her being. The pain of the strange intelligence stung, and summoned tears to tremble. Hector saw them and had the momentary fear that she was about to break down. But dignity, pride, love, and that pugnacity which harbors in even the most peaceful nature, joined hands and set a girdle of strength about her. With an unconscious toss of the head, she shook the drops from her lashes, and looked on Asunta with undimmed gaze.

The men were dumb at the malicious vulgarity of the attack. Sudden, gross, offensive, it stunned them, too, into blank amazement. Their eyes turned first to the victim, and in suspense they waited for Maddalena to protest. But she was powerless to prevent the attack, while the Queen was there they were equally powerless to retaliate. Only Alasdair, who knew no word of what was passing, understood from attitude and gesture that ill events were toward: he moved from his sentinal post by the doorway, so that at him of eye and thought came between the Queen and the enraged Asunta.

It was Hector, then. What did Asunta know? What part had Asunta in his life? Why did Asunta cry out against her love? For love of Asunta, for love of him? From question and doubt, a doubt came, a question she swung for an eternity. And how to deal with this mad woman who, having spoken a thousand daggers, looked a deadlier thousand? What to say—she could meet her gaze calmly—but O! what to say?

Her eyes took an impulse: She looked to Hector. It was the unspoken appeal for help, for protection. She read both in his eyes—in the love he put in her hands was a shield invulnerable. Now she was strong, she was armed at all points. "Don't Asunta, I am unused to scenes of violence. You forget what is due to me, you forget what is due to yourself. I am at a loss to understand this extremity of passion. But at least I understand that you accuse me—"

"Of being his lover—yes!" And a quivering hand marked Hector. "If by that you mean that I—that I love Asunta—it is my happiness to love him, as it is my unhappiness. And if so I choose to do, how have you gained the right to ask why, love?"

"Because I love Asunta," she said. "Better than you love me?" "Perhaps—yes, better than I love you."

"Is that the only reason?" "No. He insulted me with his love—his love—the adventurer who comes whence you do not know. You must not be deceived."

"Strange. I was his guarantee."

He bore his commission. You received him as my representative."

"Until he showed his true character."

"How did he show it?"

"By besiding me, pestering me with his professions of love, and now he has got you in his toils."

Maddalena smiled on Hector. "I shall not ask you to reply to her."

He thanked her with a look that drew the bonds of trust and confidence the closer.

"Ah! but let me reply," cried Bravo. "I have no money for this lady who conspires to draw your Majesty into her net of revenge."

"Don't Augustin! Don't Augustin!" pleaded Hector.

"Give me leave, your Majesty," went on Bravo, undisturbed. "Let me tell the truth of this sordid affair."

For a moment Maddalena hesitated, but little by little her resentment against Asunta had been swelling, resentment against the woman who had compelled her to tear aside the veil that her darling young secret, her darling young joy, her rare sweet sorrow.

Why should she spare her who did not spare? And if Bravo knew the truth—

She nodded, and in swift phrases Don Augustin recounted all that Hector had told him of his stay at Friganeta, omitting nothing, extenuating nothing. Maddalena kept her eyes fixed on Asunta, and strove to read confirmation or denial in the waves of emotion that chased each other over her countenance.

"It's all a lie! It's all a lie!"

"Her position near your Majesty's person gave her opportunities for spying which she did not neglect. She watched you, she watched Asunta. Revenge on you also, if it were possible. There was no need to seek revenge: Fate had anticipated her—alas!"

"It's all a lie!" came again hoarsely from Asunta.

Maddalena heaved a sigh of oppression. Her endurance was nearly exhausted. She felt her heart sinking within her, the blood flowing feebly along her veins, her eyes growing blind. This unseemly brawl, in which she felt her inmost soul laid bare and torn by coarse fingers, was degrading to her and her love, and she rebelled bitterly against the weakness it bred in her. It must end, it must end.

"Let Don Miguel be summoned," she said. "Don Augustin, see to it!"

"Your Majesty does not know yet that Don Miguel is a prisoner," said Bravo.

"A prisoner? Heaven save him! To Stamps?"

"No, your Majesty. He is a prisoner in his own tent—a prisoner of Asunta. What the daughter said; the father has repeated."

And briefly he recounted events.

"O! this is monstrous! Let him be brought forth!"

She stood still for a moment or two after Bravo left the tent, and then her strength and valorous power seemed to leave her. She looked on the scowling Asunta, who cast furtive glances at the open door as if to make a dash for her liberty, but Alasdair barred the way. She looked at the great Highlander, but he had all his wits in the one eye that fixed Asunta. Then, as if she had delayed too long, yet feared her own eagerness, she turned to Hector, and with a little cry that held all love, all pity, all sorrow, she ran to where he lay, and taking his hand pressed it to the warm soldier's forehead. He coughed, answered to the full the unprepared caress. Neither had thought for Asunta, to whose raging soul every movement, every whisper, was wormwood and gall.

"Fate takes even our one hour from us," she whispered.

"Fate cannot, he answered.

"And you—wounded—for me."

"I am glad."

"Ah!" The sigh was not now of oppression; it was charged with excess of delight.

"If I were not wounded, would you be here?"

"You might have been killed."

"I had your crucifix—"

"I prayed for you."

"And your rose."

"My heart went with both."

"So I was safe."

"O! Hector, Hector, I love you!"

"Maddalena!"

"Better to-night than last night—better far!"

"Is that possible?"

"Everything is possible to the woman who loves."

For a little space eyes made close speech, tested even the faintest echo might reach thieving ears. And then each longed for sound of the other's voice.

"Hector, I am sorry for her."

"For Asunta?"

"She loves you."

"She hates us both."

"She may well hate me who stole you."

"Stole me? I gave myself to you long ago."

"I think I, too, must have loved you from long ago. I seem to have loved you always."

"You were my dream when I was a boy."

"And then not to know until yesterday?"

"Your eyes used to come between me and my books when I was at school."

"O! but I was a little girl! How could they, then?"

"No, I cannot think of you as a little girl. You were always the Queen. Just as you will never grow old, you will be the Queen always—the same, as you are now!"

"Always the same to you, my heart."

"Maddalena! I love me too well I am not worthy."

"You are worthy. You who have bled for me, who have risked life for me!"

"Not worthy though I risk life again to-morrow, and every morning until the end!"

"It is I that am not worthy, for I can give nothing but my love."

"And that—that makes me a king who am content to be your meanest slave!"

"Hector! My King!"

"My Queen! Maddalena!"

"I love my name now, since I have heard it from your lips!"

"A Queen's, and you the only Queen worthy of it, Maddalena!"

His eyes closed as if he were drunken with the very melody of her name. His hand was still pressed hard to her breast, and through the frail texture of her robe he could feel the happy pulsations of her heart—her heart that could thus forget in its moment of joy the sharp sword-points that sought to pierce it. Her hands covered his in, and held it with tenderness of comfort that only swimming warmth of her eyes could equal. From the ineffable lambent depths the peace of love gleamed up, as a pearl might gleam through shining waters the winds never stir nor the tides trouble. The touch of her eased every ache, and feeling her look upon him was all cordials and elixirs; and when he exchanged the happiness of shut eyes for that of open, his gaze came to rest on the disharmony of her mouth, where little quivering ripples ran about the curves and spread and spread until the ever-new wonder of her smile broke upon him.

"Your Majesty!"

At Bravo's voice she turned and found Don Miguel at her feet, his head bowed abjectly, and so remaining.

"I have acquainted Don Miguel with your commands, madame, and I have, perhaps injudiciously, further acquainted him with what has passed to-night between your Majesty and Asunta."

"I have sent you, sir, that you may hear my will—I do not wish to listen to any explanations, any excuses. If you see aught in my conduct to suture or to grieve over, aught of prejudice to Asunta, aught unworthy of your Queen—come to me and come at once. Do not speak behind my back, sir; and do not betray my secret."

"I am a woman, I am strong enough not to flinch from the criticism, or the censure of a friend; but I resent thoughtless interference, and I will not brook secret discussion of my acts."

"I trust I am wise in believing that when you repeated your daughter's insinuations you were actuated by the best motives: I am at least content to believe that. I demand now an apology, not only for the utterance of the calumny, but for the suspicion itself. You will also apologize to Asunta."

Don Miguel, kneeling, looked up.

The sight of his Queen, a child almost in years yet full of true dignity; the vision of her unprotected youth and beauty; the words she had spoken, so just, so direct, so simple, all these things, the no royal anger could—all doubt of her and of her outward seeming, above reproach. She looked truth and innocence, as she was truth and innocence. There was no stop for thought; he seized her hand and kissed it, while his eyes brimmed with tears of contrition that would not be stayed.

"Madame—madame—I am the basest—O! madame, do you forgive, do you forgive?" The words were choked in him.

Glad to end a scene so painful to her, to Don Miguel, to Hector, Maddalena bowed her head.

"I forgive you."

Again and again the old man kissed her hands.

"Rise, sir."

He obeyed.

"It is impossible for me to retain Asunta near my person. I cannot have about me one who neither loves me nor serves me faithfully. I desire you to receive her at my hands. Let me never see her again."

"Madame! madame!" was all the weeping man could stammer.

"Don Augustin, you will inform General Ramirez of my will that Don Miguel's sword be returned to him. It is also my will that those who know of this incident shall not speak of it, now or ever."

Bravo bowed.

"Don Miguel, you are suffering

keenly. At another time you will make amends to Asunta. Grant, Dona Asunta awaits you. Adieu!"

All but Alasdair averted their eyes as he passed, and still haughty daughter passed from the tent. As Asunta, silent and scornful, swept under the great Highlander's keen eye, his hand closed involuntarily on the hilt of his dirk. The impulse was on him to strike to her black heart, but the steel was for another breast. His fingers unclosed reluctantly.

(To be Continued.)

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER

LITTLE MEN THAT FIGHT FOR THE MIKADO.

Can Go Long Distances and Carry Heavy Loads Without Fatigue.

Kim! go yo wa chiyoni
Vachyo o ni sazare
Ishi no iwato narete
Kokono musubumade.
—Japanese War Song.

The Japanese "Booby," as the British Tommy Atkins calls the little fighting man of the Mikado, is a great singer after his fashion. Whether he is tugging at the trail ropes of a 3.2-inch Hotchkiss on a rocky slippery, frozen mountain path or hiking along thirty miles a day with fifty pounds of weight on him, he believes the monotony of the business with a burst of song, and his favorite ballad is the "Booby Song," of which a free translation is as follows:

Our gracious sovereign
Shall reign a thousand years
Until the little pebble
Grows into a mighty rock
Covered with ancient moss.

Bobby is the most cheerful and willing marcher that ever carried a knapsack and a gun. Away back in the dim past there must have been a Good Roads Association in Japan which did its work well. With good roads everywhere it is only natural that the Japanese should have taken to pedestrianism. Generation after generation of long distance walkers in Japan have evolved the Japanese soldier of the twentieth century, who astounds the European experts by his marching.

If you have ever carried a ten pound rifle, a twenty pound knapsack and a cartridge belt full of ammunition, haversack and canteen, aggregating a total of fifty pounds, on a long march, you know what it is—and if you have not had the experience words cannot give a proper idea of it to you.

THE FIRST FIVE MILES.

are comparatively easy. The next five are hard, the next distressing, and then it becomes torture, but not to Bobby. His pedestrian ancestors have bequeathed him a pair of superb legs with muscles like steel and the most marvellous wind. Infantry companies travel stretches of five miles at the double quick just for fun.

In all campaigns of European and American armies it has been impossible to make the infantry soldier carry his knapsack when it tires him on a forced march. The line of march of European troops is always strewn with knapsacks discarded by exhausted infantry soldiers.

Such is not the case with the Japanese army. Bobby never throws his knapsack away. No matter how fast he has to travel, no matter how far he has to go, he carries his knapsack on his back until he goes into camp.

Bobby has no little contempt for his brother the cavalryman. He knows that after a month or two of campaigning he will be able to out-march the cavalryman and leave him far behind. The cavalry may clatter bravely forward for the first few weeks, but that is all. Then the horses begin to go lame, get sore backs and break down.

The Japanese Bobby laughs at the troubles of the cavalryman, for he knows no troubles of any kind himself. Even his feet do not give him any serious trouble. If his shoes become painful or wear out, he puts on a pair of straw sandals and then he is comfortable and able to march even better than before.

COMMISSARY CARTS

with several weeks supply of rations accompany each battalion. These carts are drawn by ponies, but there are a number of coolies with every army, and if the horses break down the coolies are able to pull the carts quite as well. The coolie is the man behind the man behind the gun in the Japanese army, and always insures a good dinner when camp is reached.

Shelter tents are carried by the men for emergency purposes, but as the commissary carts are generally at hand with the large tents, each of which houses some twenty men. The diet of the Japanese soldier is a simple one, consisting largely of rice, beans, dried fish and salt vegetables, washed down with tea and blitium.

It is surprising how cheerful the Japanese Bobby keeps under the monotonous conditions of campaigning. He is, in common with all Japanese people, the possessor of a wonderful, inborn philosophy. This philosophy enables him not only to meet any crisis with calmness and power, but to endure with patient resignation, and even cheerfulness, those long periods of watching and waiting in camps and fortified places.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and effective cure for hemorrhoids, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturer has guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what he thinks of it. It is sold at all dealers of Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, at all dealers of Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, at all dealers of Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box.

ON THE FARM.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Waste of energy forms a problem which may well engage the attention of the progressive farmer. James Byron G. Parker. I know a man who owns two farms. One is a beautiful level piece of land while the other is rough, hilly and rocky. He conceived the idea of putting the cows constituting the dairies of the two farms into one herd, wintering all of them at the level home farm, and summering them on the hilly, outlying farm seven miles away. In other words, words, one was to be a meadow farm and the other a pasture farm.

The practical farmer knows that many details must be figured out before the plan will yield its best results. Without attempting to enumerate them, I will describe the plan of management. During the flogging season he has the cattle at his home farm. He gives them his time and personal attention during the season when intelligent and interested supervision is imperatively necessary to the well-being of the cows and economy of feed. The owner manages to have the critical period of calving over while they are under his eye. With comfortable stabling, good care and food, the dairy pays expenses through the winter. It is in condition to make a profit as soon as grass is ready.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.

the time varying as the season is early or late, the cows, followed by a load of shotes and calves, are taken to the outlying farm and turned over to the tenant for the summer. He has lived at the farm during the winter, getting his fuel and house rent free, and incidentally keeping insurance on buildings in force. His work through the summer consists in caring for the cows, milking them, delivering milk to a nearby creamery, returning skim milk and feeding it to the calves and hogs. He also fits ground for and raises upon the farm sufficient corn fodder to keep the cows up to their flow of milk from the time pasture begins to fail in the latter part of the summer until they return home at the approach of winter.

The proprietor furnishes seed and fertilizer for the purpose. On the land which raised corn the previous year, the tenant spreads whatever manure is made on the farm, fits and sows it to oats. He removes loose stones and stocks it down.

The tenant is given the crop and the hay growing on the piece he stocked the year before, provided he feeds it on the place. This makes it possible for him to winter a cow and team for his own use. He also has free pasturage for the team on the land during the summer. Besides the use of an acre of land on which to raise his potatoes and garden truck. In addition he gets one-fifth of the proceeds of the milk in the creamery and one-fifth of the growth of the hogs and calves, as a remuneration for his labor.

The tenant is, of necessity, a man with a family capable of helping with that are the most trying experiences of a soldier in warfare.

To while away the time Bobby has a variety of sports and pastimes. Of the more strenuous forms of sport he is most given to fencing and wrestling.

THE FENCING PRACTICE.

in the Japanese army is done with bamboo staves, which are wielded with both hands. The combatants wear wadded armor and masks for protection. The system of attack and defence is elaborate and much training is required to attain proficiency. European experts declare that the Japanese fencer is the most formidable adversary in the world.

Wrestling is a favorite sport and one in which all soldiers exhibit wonderful skill. Wrestling matches between the champions of different regiments are the great sporting events of the year in the Japanese army.

The most popular pastime of the soldier in the field is playing "channa-awase," a Japanese game of cards unlike whist. The cards are forty-eight in number. It is more complicated than whist and more difficult to master.

The game of "go," of Japanese dominoes, is also dear to the heart of the Japanese Bobby. Go is played on a board ruled off into a hundred little squares. Small black and white stones, cut into little disks, are used to fill the squares. The rules of the game appear quite complicated to the foreigner. "Shoji," or Japanese chess, also is a popular game.

The Japanese camps impress the foreigner as being very clean and orderly. There is a marked absence of the drunkenness and boisterous conduct so common in the camps of European armies. Yet the Japanese Bobby is fond of his sake. The discipline is so strict that Bobby does not dare indulge in a taste for sake except on rare occasions.

In the evening, when circumstances permit and the weather is pleasant, the men gather around the campfire and sing the quaint monotonous Japanese folksongs. Perhaps some man in the company has a samisen, if so the instrument is brought forth, and to its twanging accompaniment they chant the old songs, which tell of the deeds of heroes of old Japan and of the beauties of nature.

As there is no profanity in the Japanese language, the Japanese soldier is not profane, in which respect he differs from almost every other soldier in the world.

The words of the Japanese soldier when he charges the enemy is "Nihon banjii," which means "Japan forever."

the milking, but his duties upon the farm do not require all his time. With the whole winter to himself and his spare time through the summer which, with the prevailing scarcity of farm help, he readily turns into cash in addition to his income from the dairy, he makes a very good living indeed. At the same time, the plan makes it practically impossible for him to work against his employer's interest without sacrificing his own.

This plan was tried as an experiment five years ago. It has not been changed in any material detail since. The proprietor of the farms, and the originator of the idea, does not for a moment imagine that it cannot be improved upon. However, he is getting a higher rate of interest on his investment than when the two farms were run separately, at a smaller expense with larger returns. Both he and his tenants are getting more pay for less hard work. Best of all, both farms are gaining in productiveness each year.

CARE OF DAIRY HERD.

Perhaps the most critical time of the year for handling a dairy herd is during the spring months. If the cows have been properly cared for during the winter, the old herd will begin to shed in March, and the new growth starting causes additional draining on the system, requiring extra feed to support and maintain the animal. During this period, the giving milk should be well rubbed or curried once each day to get rid of the old hair, dirt and the excretions from the body, writes Mr. L. P. Bailey.

The grain fed during the spring months should be most palatable and nutritious obtainable at a cost within the bounds of profit. The past winter I have used largely 200 pounds quaker dairy feed, 100 pounds each gluten feed and dried distillers' grains; giving each cow six to twelve pounds of the mixture per day, with all the good silage she will eat up about. I do not turn on grass until about March 15th, providing my silage holds out, if it is of silage, I am compelled to turn on grass sooner, to the detriment of the future growth of the grass. My cow gets their full grain ration when first turned out and until the grass has sufficient body to take the place of the nutrients in the grain, then the grain is reduced very gradually, but never altogether dispensed with.

I do not believe the grain will add materially to the milk produced when cows are on good pasture, as there has never yet been a grain ration compounded equal for milk production to the best green grasses, such as blue-grass, white clover and timothy. A very little wheat bran or other palatable food will add much in getting the cows to come into the stable and make them more contented and they will like you better by giving them those little knickknacks. Kind treatment of the cow during all seasons of the year adds very much to her milk production, more so in quality than quantity.

My former treatment of cows during the spring months was somewhat different than described above. I did not depend so much on silage, hence was compelled to turn out to grass sooner in the spring. I immediately after taking the silage crop off the land, and usually by April 1-10 it had made sufficient growth to give the cows a good feed. I kept them on this dry pasture for a few hours each day when weather and ground were favorable. In bad weather and when the ground was very wet they were kept in the stable and fed more silage. This with silage and dry pasture it is not a difficult matter to keep up a full flow of milk until May 10-15, when the young grass should have a good growth and neither the cow nor a good will hardly indicate the change from winter feed to pasture.

I have practiced to a limited extent cutting the grain and feeding it in the stable. This I admit is better for the land, but the extra cost with my conditions will not justify this practice. By retaining sufficient silage, and having dry pasture, the herd is carried over this period, giving as good or better returns than the silage system. I consider silage an essential feed for successful dairying. In the event of a shortage, supplement it with clover hay first; next, cut silage or shredded corn fodder, and as a last resort timothy hay. I prefer to feed some silage every day during the winter season, even if only a few pounds. Do not fail to keep enough for a full ration during the spring months if you have not rye or some other early pasture to take the place of the silage.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

Mrs. Newed (a bride of six weeks)—And how long will you be away, dearest?

Newed—About 10 days.

Mrs. Newed—Well, I think I'll learn to cook while you are absent.

Newed—That's a good idea. And I'll take the dog over and leave him with one of the neighbors.

WHY SHE WORE MOURNING.

"Who is that attractive-looking woman in black?"

"You mean the one in mourning?"

Why, that's Mrs. Jenkins."

"You don't mean to say Jenkins is dead, do you?"

"Not at all. You see, she married Jenkins' money, and she's failed."

"Heroinism does not consent of mere shooting at the enemy," remarked the Philosopher. "No," agreed the Wise Guy. "Just think of the courage displayed by the Russians and Japs who stay at home now and send the war news abroad to their families!"

"Do you admire Beethoven's works?" "I never visited 'em," answered Mr. Cunnors, absent-mindedly. "What does he manufacture?"

Wet Feet Bring Coughs and Colds

Children Especially are Exposed to Great Danger From the Cause.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Where is there a boy who does not delight to test the thinnest ice, to splash in the water, and to result from the spring thaws?

There will be more coughs and colds among children during the next few weeks than at any other season of the year, and the cause is wet feet and exposure to cold and dampness. It seems scarcely necessary to suggest the advisability of keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at hand for use in case of emergency.

You never know what might your child may awake a victim of croup, frantically gasping for breath and by having this great medicine ready for immediate use you can afford quick relief and cure.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

Much has been said and written against the manufacture of fiddle cheese, but to little or no purpose, as factorymen, or at least some of them, will commence cheesemaking as soon as the weather is warm enough to do so. The only apparent remedy is either an ironclad agreement among factorymen not to commence the manufacture of cheese before May 1st, or else an agreement among cheese buyers not to purchase any cheese made before that date. Factorymen say that as long as buyers are willing to buy fiddle cheese they will be made.

The Rawdon Liquor Cases.

Police Magistrate Flint last week gave judgment in the Rawdon liquor cases which were argued before him some time ago. His judgment is a lengthy one, and he thoroughly reviews the law concerning the sale and drinking of liquor in unlicensed premises. As a result of his decision the penalties provided in the act are imposed, which are in some cases \$27.50, or in default of payment one month's imprisonment, and in other cases the penalties imposed are \$57.50, or in default three months' imprisonment. The names of the parties on whom these penalties are imposed are not given.

The Cigarette Evil.

Dr. Sheard, City Medical Health Officer, Toronto, replying to inquiries relative to cigarette smoking, after discussing the effect upon the nervous system, says: "I may add in addition that the associations of the cigarette are harmful, especially to susceptible youths. Their advertisements are often set in eastern ideas of debauchery, and pictures are sold with them not intended to improve highest morality and character. The shabby, excitable, timid, defensible, mental character of the young who indulge in this habit must be known to all who have given any attention to the matter, and, whilst I do not mean to contend that every frailty can be laid at this door, still I believe it is a contributing factor in laying those foundations for aberration which once started, so swiftly passes on to disaster."

School Children Ruined.

Made Nearly Insane by Cigarettes

Candy stores in the vicinity of yard schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., have been responsible for a dangerous growth of the cigarette evil among school boys, which borders on insanity, and which has now led to a more vigorous crusade against cigarettes than was ever before conducted in Brooklyn.

Recently in public school No. 19, at South Second and Keap streets, a little boy lost his temper, defied his teacher, and in a fit of fury fell on the classroom floor, foaming at the mouth. He had been a good boy, bright as the average, standing well in his class, but gradually there had come a change from a tractable pupil to an ill-tempered, nervous, troublesome boy, unable to make any progress in his studies, and giving constant annoyance to his teachers.

Principal John W. Rafferty hurried down to see what was the matter. He learned over the boy, who was still foaming at the mouth in his nervous fury, and detected a strong, unmistakable odor.

"Cigarettes!" he exclaimed. The nervous collapse of the little boy led to an investigation which brought out the fact that the sale of cigarettes to school boys is ruining dozens of children. Many dealers have been brought into court, where they were confronted by their sorrowful-faced wrecks. Some of the dealers were women who so far forgot themselves as to contribute to the ruin of little children.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last. Members all present.

Minutes of last meetings read and approved.

An account was read from Dr. Sprague for medical attendance on Mrs. E. F. Smith and others, amounting to \$12.75. On motion the account was laid over for further consideration.

The following accounts were read, and on motion ordered to be paid:

Municipal Ward.....	\$1.00
E. F. Parker, expenses re special election for school trustees.....	3.00
News-Argus, printing and advertising.....	15.80
J. W. Alcombrack, and others, work on county roads.....	2.90
Alex. Conley, work for corporation.....	.25
Jas. Conley, work for corporation.....	.50
J. W. Alcombrack, work for corporation.....	.50
Wm. Cragg, keep of Mrs. McGowan.....	19.25
Belleville Hospital, for H. G. Thuermer.....	16.00

On motion the auditors' report was adopted, and the clerk was instructed to have the same advertised according to law.

The Council adjourned to Friday evening, April 8th.

Madoc Review: Mr. Percy Chambers, late with McMaster & Co., at Havelock, left Madoc on Sunday night for Grand Falls, Montana, where he will go into the drug business with his uncle, Mr. James Chambers, an old resident of this section.

There is visiting in Madoc this week, at Mr. Chas. Sandford's, a lady who is entitled to some distinction. She is Mrs. Jas. Jackson, of Eldorado, and she claims to be the first girl, (if not the first child), born in the township of Madoc. Mrs. Jackson is now 73 years of age.—Review.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, March 28, '04. Minutes of a regular meeting of Rawdon Township Council held on above date.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read. Moved by James Whitton, seconded by John Tanner, that the minutes be amended by striking out the clause, re the appointment of P. A. Lott as constable. Carried. Minutes as amended were confirmed.

The collector, Mr. John Bailey, returned his roll, duly collected, and asked the Council to release his bondsmen. Granted.

Mr. Rendell Snell made application for the township printing for the year at \$60. Moved by Mr. Whitton, seconded by Mr. Tanner, that Mr. Snell's tender be accepted. Carried.

George Rutherford presented a petition signed by five ratepayers of the township of Rawdon, asking that an arbitrator be appointed to assist in the formation of a union school section between the townships of Rawdon and Seymour. The Council thought the matter could be arranged without an arbitrator from Rawdon Township, and the matter was deferred until Monday, May 2nd.

Mr. Tanner introduced a by-law to appoint roadmasters, poundkeepers and fenceviewers. By-law passed in regular order, and numbered 241.

On motion the statute labor belonging to lot west half of 21, con. 4, owned by Mr. Johnson, was placed on road division No. 85.

Moved by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that the sum of fifty dollars be granted on the Rawdon and Marmora town line, lots 23 and 24, providing Marmora township Council grant a similar amount. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Tanner, seconded by Mr. Burkitt, that the sum of \$25 be granted on Seymour town line, 14th con., providing Seymour township Council grant a similar amount. Carried.

Council decided that as there were two county constables living in the township, a township constable was not necessary, and the Reeve was instructed to notify P. A. Lott that his services as constable for the township of Rawdon would not be required any longer.

Mr. Burkitt introduced a by-law to repeal by-law No. 240, said by-law No. 240 having authorized the appointment of P. A. Lott as constable for the township of Rawdon. The repealing by-law was passed through the different stages in regular order, was passed, signed, sealed, and numbered 242.

The auditors, Messrs. Scott and Meiklejohn, presented their report. Mr. Scott explained that their report had been filed with the Clerk in proper time, as provided by Statute, but as there had been no meeting of the Council since Feb. 1st, this was the first opportunity to render the report as had heretofore been done.

The Reeve complimented the auditors on the excellent report rendered, and said he congratulated the ratepayers of the township upon having such efficient officers to safeguard their interests. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the auditors for the painstaking manner in which their work was done, which was graciously acknowledged by the auditors.

The following amounts were ordered to be paid:

John Farrell, gravel job.....	\$25.00
Mrs. Orser, for medicine.....	2.00
H. and J. W. Hens, account.....	1.92
P. A. Lott, services as constable.....	3.02
John Morrison, rebate on statute labor.....	1.00
S. Armstrong, support of Mrs. Orser.....	16.00
Marshall Sweet, wood for Mrs. Gordenier.....	5.00
Jas. Pappas, wood for Mrs. Gordenier.....	2.50
James Scott, for statement from clerk of Peace.....	1.05
Richard Goggins, gravel.....	2.60

Council adjourned until the first Monday in May.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. A. W. Vermilyea, of Belleville, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church last Sunday morning, and gave a very appropriate Easter sermon. The church was beautifully decorated with potted plants and flowers. The choir rendered excellent music both morning and evening. Miss Hattie Gowsell gave an excellent solo in the evening in her usual graceful manner.

The drama given by the young people on Thursday evening was a decided success. There was a large number present, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The drama was a comical mixture of cross purposes, and was well rendered, receiving hearty applause. The proceeds amounted to over \$30, which is for the trust fund of the Methodist Church.

Miss Ethel Adams of Maple View, Mr. Arthur Ward, of Marlbank, and Mr. Geo. Ward, of Fowler's Corners, are spending the Easter holidays with their parents in our village.

Miss H. McCaughan, of Brighton, is the guest of her brother, Mr. Jas. McCaughan.

Miss Hattie Gowsell, of the D. and D. Institute, spent Easter with her parents.

Mrs. R. Fletcher, and Mrs. F. Conley and little daughter, of Stirling, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wickert.

Mrs. Chas. Ashley has been again afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. This is the second stroke Mrs. Ashley has had inside of a year. She has the sympathy of the whole community.

Mr. J. Ross Hoard, of Anson, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hoard. Mr. W. Ashley, of Lindsay, spent a few days visiting friends in our village.

Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, at a banquet at Montreal, announced that it was probable that the Government would provide two ice-breakers to open navigation on the St. Lawrence a month earlier than is now possible.

Podicering an Elephant.

The tools for trimming elephants' feet are a carpenter's drawknife and a knife for the soles and a horsehoe's knife and sandpaper for the toe nails. The operator places a beer keg on a stump back behind one huge hind foot, he prods the thick ankle with his elephant hook and commands the beast to "hold up!" Up comes the mighty foot, slowly and heavily, but obediently as the velvet paw of a kitten. The foot is rested on the box or the keg, where it remains while the expert works on it much as a horsehoeer pares the hoof of a horse. Great slices of the horny sole are sliced off until it is cut nearly to proper thickness, when the rasp is used to smooth off. Similarly the toe nails are treated with the knife and the sandpaper, while the big patient stands with swinging trunk and an occasional wag of an ear, too full of satisfaction for utterance. When the turn of the forefoot comes, the great beast is made to lie down on its side and the hoofs are propped up and treated.—McClure's.

A Bird That is Feared.

The elster (Pica pica) is a bird that is respected and feared throughout south Germany. It belongs to the raven tribe and is about the size of a dove, with black and white feathers and long, pointed tail. It builds its nest in orchards, and its life is sacred. If it is seen three times in succession on the same house top in a place remote from its home it is believed to be a sure sign of death in that house. If it flies and gives its peculiar cry the sick person is sure to die, but if it does not scream the patient may recover. It is better for the sick person if the bird does not come near. No one could be hired to bother these birds for fear they might seek revenge, and if by chance one of them should die it is a sign of bad luck to the owner of the property where it is found. The bird is a valuable insect destroyer and in this way probably more than compensates for the fear it occasions among the farmers.

Animals Become Insane.

Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals. Yet many cases, according to Dr. Snellson, will lead to the permanent loss of self control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often work themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battlefield. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on its attendant, threw him down and, kneeling on him, attacked him like an infuriated dog. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestable evidence that cats, dogs and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people.—London Globe.

Dividing the Sexes.

While worshipping in a little chapel of ease a few miles from Ruthin, on the Wrexham road, the sexes are so strictly divided that they cannot even see one another. The building forms a right angle, in one arm of which the men sit and the women in the other. It was built and endowed by a misogynist of the Stuart period who objected to having his devotions distracted by the sight of the hated sex and, sympathizing with male posterity, stipulated expressly for this division in his deed of endowment.—London Standard.

The Cuban Workman.

The Cuban workman is a kind husband and a fond father of a family usually of patriarchal size. He lives simply. At the bodega he buys his tasajo (jerked beef), rice, vegetables and cheap wine, and very savory are the stewa his meek little wife prepares at the one hearty meal of the day, about 6:30 p. m. The Cuban eats but twice daily. He is underfed and overstimulated. He has coffee at 7 a. m., a light breakfast at 11 a. m. and eats his chief meal at twilight.

Rapid Typewriting.

An official stenographer, Deming, at Albany, years ago reported court proceedings on a typewriter at the rate of 150 and 170 words a minute. He eliminated the vowels, using consonants only, with a dot to separate words. His typewriter was incased in glass to deaden the noise. The paper was run into the machine from a roll. Lawyers could read the notes.

Ayer's

When the nerves are weak everything goes wrong. You are tired all the time, easily discouraged, nervous, and irritable. Your cheeks are

Sarsaparilla

pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.

For more than 50 years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. It is a grand tonic at all times, and a wonderful medicine for pure blood.—D. C. Holt, West Haven, Conn.

50¢ a bottle. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's

Weak Nerves

New Spring Jackets.

We have just received another large shipment of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets for Spring and Summer wear from Berlin, Germany, which makes our already large assortment more complete than ever.

The increasing demand for these stylish, well-tailored, and excellent fitting garments necessitates our buying in larger quantities each successive season, and you'll find in consequence a larger variety of cloths and styles to choose from.

It is impossible to describe the many new styles we are showing in this space, but a visit to our Mantle Department will give you an idea of what will be worn this season.

It will pay you to see our Jackets even if your miles away. We invite your inspection.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

We are sole agents in Belleville for the celebrated PERRIN Kid Gloves and carry a complete range of sizes in all the leading shades as well as black and white. Should a pair of these Gloves prove defective in any way we will furnish a new pair—free of charge.

—Perrin's Adonis, a good, durable glove, 2 domes, stitched back, in black, tan, beaver, brown and white, guaranteed.....	1.00
—Perrin's Marcelle, fine quality dressed kid glove, 2 domes, handsome stitched back, in white, black, grey, mode, tan—guaranteed.....	1.25
—Perrin's Swede Gloves in beaver and grey, 2 domes, stitched back, perfect fit, all sizes, a special at.....	1.00
—Perrin's Lucille, extra good quality dressed kid glove, 2 domes, stitched back, in black, grey, tan, beaver—guaranteed.....	1.50
—Also better qualities in Swede Gloves up to.....	1.50

NEW DRESS GOODS.

In our Dress Goods Department we are showing a very large variety of Dress Stuffs for Spring and Summer in Fancy Knicker Suitings, Voiles, Etamines, Eolienues, Canvas Cloths, Lustras, Crepe de Chenes, etc., as well as our usual large range of Black Broadcloths, Cheviots, Amazons, etc.

We are receiving New Goods almost every day in this department and have the largest and best assorted range of Dress Goods in this part of Ontario.

We are showing a large variety of patterns in plain white and fancy matings in our Wash Goods Department. These goods are the vogue in waist materials this season, and we have a large assortment to choose from, ranging in prices from 15c. to 75c. per yd.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

THE ANGRY TREE.

Popular Antics of This Curiosity of Plant Life.

There is in the wilks of northwestern Idaho a species of the anania tree which is entitled to be classed as one of the wonders of plant life. It grows to a height of about eight feet and when full grown closes its leaves together in coils each day at sunset and curls its twigs to the shape of pitgalls. After the tree has settled itself thus for a night's sleep, if touched the whole thing will flutter as if agitated or impatient at being disturbed. The oftener the foliage is molested the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and at length the tree emits a nauseating odor, which if inhaled for a few moments causes a violent, dizzy headache.

The angry tree, as it has been named, was discovered by travelers, who upon making camp for the night placed one end of a canvas covering over one of the sensitive branches, using it for a support. Immediately the tree began to shakily jerk its branches. The motion continued, growing more nervous, until at last the sickening odor which it gave out drove the tired campers to a more friendly location. Curiosity of course prompted an investigation. One of the angry trees was dug up and thrown to one side. Immediately upon being removed from the ground the tree opened its leaves, its twigs lost their pitgalls, and for something over an hour and a half the outraged branches showed their indignation by a series of quakings, which grew weaker as time passed, finally ceasing altogether, when the foliage hung limp and withered. The next morning the tree was placed upright in the ground again, a little water was applied to the roots, and very soon it resumed its normal condition.

A Grig.

"What is a grig?" asked a correspondent who has been worried by the phrase "as happy as a grig." The grig shares with Mark Tapley the honor of being proverbially happy. But a lonely adjective does not define a substantive. In Yorkshire, we are told, a grig is a young child, happy, we may hope, in Staffordshire it is a bantam. But in Dutch the "kriek" is a cricket, or grasshopper, a really merry fowl. In Webster a grig is the provincial English for an eel. But we cannot accept an eel as the embodiment of mirth, and we put our money on the Dutchman's "kriek."—London Chronicle.

Using an Income.

No one can use an income with true economy who does not exert his best judgment and put forth all the wisdom he possesses to make it fulfill the highest ends of which it is capable in his peculiar circumstances. If it does not make some lives better, fuller and happier; if it does not develop the body and educate the mind; if it does not promote industry, honesty and good will; if, in fact, it does nothing to elevate and improve mankind, then waste and not economy is shown in its management.

She Had Pierced His.

Miss Skremer—Papa says if I give up my singing lessons he'll give me a pair of diamond earrings. Miss Sharpe—You've never worn earrings, have you? Miss Skremer—No, I'll have to have my ears pierced. Miss Sharpe—Oh, I see his idea! He wants to pay you back in your own coin.

The Real Taxpayers.

Johnny—Pa, the taxpayers are only 'he people who own properties, aren't they? Pa—No, my son. The real taxpayers are the people who rent the properties.

A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.—Horne.

ews-Argus to Jan 1, 1905, 65c.

THE

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Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS

FOR \$1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

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This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but counteracts any tendency toward Pneumonia. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk. Agent for Quilte Laundry. Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Office—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store. Open every day and evening.

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HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES:—Stirling and Bancroft. J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A. HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licensee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THREASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

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BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets. MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239, I. O. O. F. Meets in the Lodge room. EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING. 418 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TUNTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice. The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

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After January 1st, 1904. PRICE \$1.50 52 Numbers.

New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal terms given. Sample copy free.

The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

Wore Plasters on His Back for Eight Years.

To the O. R. Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years.

Yours truly,
H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller, St. John, N.B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes—assisting nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE makes Weak Men and Women strong in ten days' treatment, 50c. from all Druggists.

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ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 35c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains calling at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. A.M. & P.M. Accom. 10.35 a.m. Accom. 4.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.45 p.m.
GOING EAST. A.M. & P.M. Accom. 10.35 a.m. Accom. 4.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Everyone come and get your tea in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, April 15th.

Get the habit of buying your Hat at Fred. Ward's.

We learn that a meeting called by the President of Rawdon Temperance Association will be held in the Town Hall, Harold, on Monday next, at two o'clock, p.m. All temperance people are requested to attend.

Miss Hume, whose serious injury by falling down cellar we noted some time ago, has so far recovered that she is able to drive and walk out again. She is spending some weeks with her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Bissonnette.

Ask for a Tuxedo Shirt at Fred. Ward's.

The Presbyterian Church Choir intend giving a sacred Cantata, entitled "Jessica's Prayer," by H. C. Freeman, on the evening of Friday, April 15th. Tea will also be served. Admission 25c.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, Stirling, will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening, May 24th. The entertainment will be known as "An evening with John Chinaman." Watch for further particulars in a later issue.

Ladies' and Men's Raincoats, Waterproofs and Umbrellas at Ward's.

The annual convention of the North Hastings Teachers' Association will be held at Marmora on May 5th and 6th. On the evening of the first day Mr. Frank Yeigh will give an illustrated lecture on "Canada of the Twentieth Century, or the Britain of the Western World."

It will be seen by minutes of Rawdon Council elsewhere that the Council has dismissed Mr. P. A. Lott from being constable. Mr. Lott says that notwithstanding this he will still look after any persons who will endeavor to sell liquor in contravention of the local option law.

Have you got that Hat yet from Ward's. We are informed that as a result of the recent liquor prosecutions of parties in Rawdon there is not a drop of liquor to be had at any place in Spring Brook or elsewhere in the township. The closing up of all these places where liquor has been illegally sold is a great gain to the temperance cause in the township.

Don't forget the Sacred Cantata on Friday evening, April 15th, by the Presbyterian Church choir.

The Easter service in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning was attended by a large congregation, and an excellent sermon was given by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Bell. The music given by the young people was well received, and received well-merited praise. The altar was prettily decorated with flowers.

At the Easter Vestry Meeting held in St. John's Church, Stirling, on Monday evening last, April 4th, it was moved by Jas. Boldrick, seconded by Henry Kerr, the members of this vestry meeting now assembled on Easter Monday, 1904, wish to place on record sincere sorrow for their loss by death of Mr. Jas. Wilson Bygott, a member of this Church and vestry for over 40 years. His associations with both clergy and people were always useful, genial and kind, and will leave behind him pleasant memories to those who were fortunate enough to have known him as a sincere friend and consistent member of St. John's Church, Stirling; and that a copy of this resolution be given to Mrs. Bygott. Carried.

Mr. Pearce, the representative for North Hastings in the Ontario Legislature, recently called attention to the killing of deer by residents of the northern townships, and took the position that if the \$600 salary now paid to Mr. Smith and other Game Wardens, each, was divided among the clerks of the several municipalities wherein game abounds, and they to be ex-officio Deputy Game Wardens, and report direct to the Department, it would have a greater tendency to have the law enforced than the present manner of having a Game Warden residing in Belleville. Mr. Pearce's suggestion would no doubt remedy a standing grievance in North Hastings, as well as throughout the province. Mr. Pearce has also put on the order paper the following enquiry: Order of the House for a return showing the names of all persons convicted for violation of the Liquor License Act in North Hastings in 1902 and 1903, together with the amounts of fines and costs in each case, and the dates when same were paid.

Married.

HEATH-HAGGARBY.—In Campbellford, at the Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. B. Grant, on March 23rd, Mr. Walter Heath, of Spring Brook, and Miss Elizabeth Haggarty, of Campbellford.

CLARK-HOARD.—In Stirling, on April 4th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Eliza Hoard, by the Rev. J. C. Bell and Rev. W. H. Clarke, Miss Lillian May Hoard and Mr. Mason Clarke, of Sidney.

St. John's Church.

The annual vestry meeting took place on Monday, April 4th, at 8 p.m. The church-wardens, Col. J. Earl Halliwell, and Mr. C. J. Boldrick, were reappointed, as was also the treasurer and vestry clerk, Mr. G. E. Cryer. Auditors, Mr. F. H. Stinson and Mr. J. A. Warren; sidesmen, Messrs. Gordon, Kerr, Heard, and Leury. The members of the vestry expressed by resolution their deep regret at the loss of Mr. Jas. Bygott, for many years intimately connected with the work of the church. A resolution was also passed thanking Mr. John M. Black for the offer of a brass altar cross which he desires to present during the coming summer as a memorial of his late father, Mr. John S. Black, who, for several years after his marriage, was a pew-holder and worshipper at St. John's.

The wardens' report was as follows: To the Incumbent and members of the Vestry of St. John's Church Stirling. It is with pleasure that we greet you this year because we are able to report that the business affairs of the parish are in a satisfactory condition in every department. We are glad to be able to say that, generally speaking, the members of the congregation are adopting what we consider to be the only proper way of supporting the work of the Church, viz., by bringing their offerings to God's house, and we are encouraged in the hope that the time is not far distant when in this parish we shall be able to abolish the evil practice of going about begging for what ought to be brought voluntarily and cheerfully, as a token of our gratitude to Almighty God for all His mercies.

We feel it our duty to say that we attribute the satisfactory condition of the affairs of the parish to the earnest, untiring and faithful labors of our esteemed Pastor, which have been so abundantly blessed by a kind Providence.

The details furnished by the Treasurer will show a balance on the right side, with no outstanding liabilities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Church C. J. BOLDRICK, Wardens

The meeting was adjourned to April 15th, to receive the auditors' report of the financial statement, and to transact other important business.

Stirling Public School.

Report for March.

Aggregate attendance for the month, 2,628. Average, 114.26. Number on registers, 138. Number present every day, 38.

DEPT. IV.—No. on register, 32; aggregate 676; average 29.39.

DEPT. III.—No. on register 33; aggregate 678; average 29.48.

DEPT. II.—No. on register 45; aggregate 863; average 37.52.

DEPT. I.—No. on register 25; aggregate 411; average 17.57.

Visits made by ministers—(1) Rev. S. S. Burns, who on Friday, March 11, addressed Miss Lambly's class, from 8 to 4 o'clock. Visits by trustees—0.

Other visitors—Mrs. Robert Chambers, Mrs. P. H. Stinson and Miss F. Robinson.

Visits by the medical practitioners of the town, (1) viz.—Dr. Bissonnette, who on Friday, a.m., March 18th, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture to the whole school, assembled in the Principal's room. The subject treated was "The Framework of the Human Body." In order that the pupils might firmly fix in their memories the leading points and digest the lecture, the doctor suspended a skeleton in front of the class. He remarked that it was not comely nor attractive, and even appeared ill-adapted to form the framework of a living being, with high and noble purposes, capable of great attainments, yet every bone is a model of wisdom and perfection, adapted to a specific object. The whole skeleton, so irregular in outline and so unattractive to look at, is built and fashioned with a degree of wisdom which taxes the mind to comprehend. Every prominence, every depression, every line, every curve has a special purpose.

The lecturer explained that the framework is a movable structure, and, to permit of motion, is supplied with a certain number and variety of joints, by which the limbs may be moved in various directions and the whole body from place to place. The doctor also explained the utility and the wise construction of these joints. The Dr. throughout the lecture, frequently, questioned the class, to properly direct their efforts.

The subject was presented so clearly, tersely, and systematically, that the students made it their own.

Often lectures prove an ignominious failure, and become a time for inattention, listlessness and mischief, but these evils never follow, when the instructor is as full of the subject, and possessed of such power as our friend Dr. Bissonnette, who is master of the art of questioning.

Dr. Zwirk purposes this month treating of "The Circulation of the Blood." He will demonstrate it in the web of a frog's foot, highly magnified.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Women's Institute met last week at the home of Mrs. Welch, 17 members present. After the general business had been attended to, Mrs. Jas. McComb presided, dealing on the different kinds of meat and how to cook it. A discussion followed, after which a chapter dealing on the care of stoves, lamps, and the useful utensils for kitchen work, was read alternately. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. John Hawley's. Subject—The disposal of garbage and waste; care of the back yard; and cellars, their uses and abuses. Committee for subject—Mrs. Samuel Forestell, Mrs. F. Welch, Mrs. Clara McComb.

The Public School entertainment came off on April 1st as advertised. The entertainment was all that could be desired. A good program under the management of the teachers, a good chairmen in the person of Mr. T. C. McConnell, a well-filled hall and a good financial result showed there was no April fool about it. After all expenses were

paid there was \$28.00 to be placed in the bank.

Miss Molly Bateman left this week to take a course of music at Albert College.

Miss Boyle, dressmaker, has moved into Mrs. John Heagle's house for the summer.

Mrs. Atwell (nee H. Pashley) has sold her residence here to Mrs. John Heagle, who expects to move into it next fall.

Wesley Heagle has moved onto the farm of the late John Heagle.

Obituary.

ANSON CUMMINGS.

The late Anson Cummings was born on the farm on which he had lived in 1832. His father, Jedediah Cummings, came from Scotland in the early part of last century, or the closing years of the previous one, and first settled where the village of Stirling now is, taking up 300 acres of land. He afterwards removed to the place where the late Anson Cummings lived, taking up 400 acres of government land there; and on this place the subject of this brief notice was born. This whole section of country was then an almost unbroken wilderness.

In March, 1853, Anson Cummings was married to Miss Matilda Heagle, and together they spent over fifty years of life's journey, she preceding him to the better land by only a few months, having departed this life in June last. To them were born four sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living except one son, who died when about four years of age. The sons are, Alfred, now a successful farmer near Nepeawa, Man., James W., now residing in Stirling, and Wilbert, who resides on the old homestead at Anson. The daughters are, Mrs. Manfred Tucker, Rawdon; Mrs. B. R. Wright, Stirling; Mrs. Clarence Bell, Nepeawa, Man.; Mrs. Geo. I. Rosebush, Rawdon; and Mrs. Melzer Wickett, Foxboro.

The late Anson Cummings had one brother, Wilson Cummings, who formerly lived on a portion of the original 400 acres taken up by his father, but who retired from farming some years ago, and is now a resident of Belleville.

The deceased was one of the most respected residents of this section, and in his younger days was noted for his strength and endurance. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church at Hubble Hill, or Mount Pleasant, as it is now called, and was among the foremost in helping the building of that Church.

The funeral took place on Friday last, and was attended by a large number, but many were prevented from showing a last mark of respect to the deceased by the heavy rain which prevailed during the day up to the time of the service, and the extremely bad condition of the roads. Service was held in the Methodist Church, Stirling, and a most excellent discourse was given by the pastor of Rawdon circuit, Rev. R. Duke. The funeral was conducted under the auspices of Stirling Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F., of which deceased had long been a member.

The family herewith wish to thank the members of the Oddfellows for their kind attentions, and also all the neighbors and friends for their kindness and help during the last illness of their father.

PERSONALS.

Mr. A. R. Girdwood, B.A., of Forest, was home for Easter.

Mr. Gerald Clute, of Belleville, is spending this week at home.

Miss Brooks, of Peterboro, is the guest of Miss Gertrude Moon.

Mrs. Thos. Reid, of Belleville, is visiting her brother, Mr. J. W. Brown.

Miss Elma Watts spent Easter holidays with relatives at Campbellford.

Mr. Harry Kennedy, of Toronto, spent Easter with his mother in town.

Miss Florence Robinson was in Ottawa with her sister during the holidays.

Mrs. Kathleen Duke was the guest of friends in Belleville during the holidays.

Mrs. O. P. Butler, of Marmora, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wheeler.

Mr. R. Dobson, B.A., of Picton, has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. G. Thrasher.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, of Uxbridge, spent Easter Sunday in town renewing acquaintances.

Mrs. Joseph Frappy, of Campbellford, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Currie.

Mrs. Denyes and two sons, and Mrs. Young, of Trenton, spent Easter with Mrs. G. L. Scott.

Mr. W. R. Howson, of the Sovereign Bank, was at his home near Norwood for the holidays.

Miss Minnie Wilson, of Canifon, was the guest of Miss Gertrude Utman, during the Easter holidays.

Mr. Herbert Wilson, of Canifon, was a guest at the home of Mr. Geo. E. Kennedy during the holidays.

Mr. W. A. Parker, of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, Montreal, spent Easter with relatives in town.

Mrs. Osterhout and daughter, of Campbellford, were the guests of Mrs. Geo. Leury during the week.

Miss Lillian Howson, of Campbellford, is spending the Easter holidays with the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Bell.

Mr. Geo. E. Kennedy, B.A. and Mr. Jos. Frappy are attending the Ontario Teachers' Association in Toronto.

Mr. Geo. A. Kingston, B.A., Campbellford, is visiting his relatives in this vicinity during the Easter holidays.

Mrs. Brydon has recovered from pneumonia, but is still confined to bed owing to weakness and debility of old age.

Mrs. Alf. Chard and daughter, of Keene, have returned home after spending the Easter holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Heard.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stevens, of Peterboro, spent Easter with Mr. Wm. F. Ashley.

Miss Annie M. Ashley returned with them to Peterboro for the holidays.

Mr. W. P. Chard, of Lindsay, spent Easter in town. He is going away, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. for that town and surrounding country and reports business good. His family expect to remove there shortly.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S

Popular Cash Store.

Spring Goods now on Exhibition for Easter week at the New Cash Store, G. N. MONTGOMERY.

As all Ladies will be out looking for their Easter Hat next week, we will be prepared to show a most complete and beautiful range of Dress Goods, in the newest and latest colors, dress lengths only, no two alike.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety of different colors, to match all.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SKIRTS—We have a most complete range of all colors. Special orders taken. Guarantee fit.

Fancy Notions and Novelties for the up-to-date lady.

Fancy Belts in Crushed Leather, colors Black, White, Grey, Red and Blue. Belt and Belt Buckles to match. Fancy Hair Pins and Combs of all kinds.

Fancy Dress Muslins, plain and colored, from 7c. to 50c. yd. Embroidery Laces and Insertions to match.

Torchon Laces and Insertions, linen, 2½c. yd.

Curtain Material in Tapestry, Hemp, Jute and Chenille Curtains Our range is very complete.

Lace Curtains in Battenburg, Bobinette, Swiss and Net, the newest and correct patterns. Special Curtains, 22 pairs, look at them.

TABLE LINEN—It will pay to come here and examine our extra values. We hold them at the old prices. Patterns are very pretty. Table Napkins to match all.

LADIES' WATERPROOF COATS—All imported and we are able to show you the newest cuts in these goods in Grey, Navy, Black, Brown and Fawn. All the newest trimmings of buttons. Prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$10.00. We want you all to see these goods if you intend getting one or not.

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

In Cottonades, Shirtings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Flannelettes, Ticking, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Cretonnes, Gingham, etc.

PRINTS—200 pieces of Print to choose from. Our Prints are in full bloom now, and a selection can be made without difficulty as our Prints are all pretty. We only ask you to look at them and then you will decide to buy a new print frock. All guaranteed fast colors. Our prices are 6, 8, 10, 12½c.

DRESS GINGHAMS—We have made an extra effort to buy the best and are prepared to show a large range.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Easter wants in Gents' Furnishings. For your Easter Shirt, Collar, Cuffs and Tie, Hat or Cap, Braces, Socks, Gloves, Ready-to-Wear Clothing and Odd Pants of all kinds, we are now in a position to be at your service, and ask for a patronage from all.

Men's and Boys' Working Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Overshirts, Sweaters, etc. Our prices you will find right and range the largest.

FLOOR and TABLE OILCLOTHS in 1 yd., 1½ yds., and 2 yds. wide. A number of patterns to choose from.

LADIES' WHITE UNDERWEAR.

For Easter our complete range will be opened Monday next with an up-to-date stock of all the new Paris cuts in Ladies' Drawers, and Corset Covers, ranging from 25c. pr.; White Skirts and Night Gowns, prices too numerous to mention.

Come Ladies, one and all, and see the newest. No trouble to show these beautiful goods.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Lipton's Celebrated Teas, highest medal tea, in Black, Green and Mixed, at 25c., 40c., 50c. lb. Ask for samples of this tea. Sure to satisfy all.

We have everything in Groceries, and you can get mostly anything without going out.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry wanted. Beans taken in exchange.

Give us a call. Don't forget, Milne's Old Stand.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

We are paying 17c. lb. for Butter.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to Mrs. J. BULL, Stirling.

A lacrosse club has been organized in Tweed for the coming season. A baseball club has been organized in Marmora.

A meeting of the Central Ontario Fair Association will be held at Frankford this afternoon and evening. The dates of the Fall Fairs will be arranged at this meeting.

The Napanee Beaver, in reply to an inquiry, says that there is a tide in the Napanee River which ebbs and flows every hour. The rise is from a foot to two feet, according to the season of the year and the depth of water in the river. We have never heard a satisfactory reason given for this singular phenomenon.

The county bridge over the Moira river, on the main travelled road to Tweed, and just above Thrasher's Corners, was carried away by the flood on Tuesday morning last. The bridge was built about eight years ago, and with piers and abutments cost \$20,000. The superstructure cost \$12,000, and with the exception of the flooring was all of iron and steel.

25¢

That Cough

which ordinary remedies have not reached, will quickly yield to

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—relaxes the throat—strengthens the lungs. Hence the less effective because it is pleasant to take. Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggists. 25c. bottle.

25¢

JAPANESE NOW ON YALU

They Find Wiju Evacuated by the Russians.

ON THE YALU.

Telegrams received in London from Kobe and Shanghai state the Japanese are now on the Yalu River, their scouts having entered Wiju this morning. They did not find a single Russian there, and it is believed that they have all retreated across the river. There is no official confirmation of this report, but it is accepted as true. It is assumed that the Russians have evacuated Korea. On the other hand, reports from St. Petersburg state that 500 Cossacks, commanded by Gen. Artamonoff, have occupied Unsan, forestalling the Japanese who were marching there from Chong-Ju.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe says that twenty Russians and a quantity of spoil were captured in an action at Chensu, fifteen miles north-east of Wiju. The despatch adds that there had been no previous information that the Japanese were so far north as early as March 29.

FACE TO FACE.

According to Japanese reports, the Russians have cavalry posts from Takushan to the Yalu. Between Antung and Kinkiet they have constructed batteries on the heights, but only a few guns have been mounted in them. In the same district parapets and palisades have been erected. As to the Russian force at Antung, which is directly across the Yalu from Wiju, there is no definite information, but it is estimated to be about 30,000.

Antung is evidently the base of Russian operations in the Yalu district. They will dispute the passage of the river vigorously, meanwhile, keeping in constant touch with the Japanese advance and offering a possible resistance to it. The chief base of the Russian army is Liao-Yang, which is 170 miles from Antung. According to the latest reports, Liao-Yang is now comparatively quiet. It is held by 8,000 men, the main force having moved toward the Yalu.

All indications point to a decisive battle soon in the neighborhood of Antung, barring some powerful flank movement on the part of the Japanese forces.

The Russians are also busy fortifying in the neighborhood of Antung. Fang-Weng-Tieng, which is about thirty miles north-west of Antung, is held by about 5,000 Russian troops.

THE JAPANESE FRONT.

Reliable communications direct from Northern Korea state that the Japanese front, 45,000 strong, is based along a line from Kusan, near the coast, through Pak-Cheng and extending to the vicinity of Yong-Peng, with Anju as a base. The troops will probably advance along three fair roads, two of which converge near the Yalu River. Land transportation is very difficult. Enormous quantities of foodstuffs and munitions are being slowly advanced to convenient places between Seoul and Ping-Yang by thousands of coolies, bullocks and ponies. Engineers have bridged the Pak-Cheng and Chang-Chun Rivers. It is expected that these bridges will last until the spring rains. The progress of the artillery is discouragingly slow. Six ponies are used to haul each gun, yet they frequently become mired in roads which European soldiers would not consider difficult. The cavalry and artillery horses are thin and undersized. They are inadequate for their work and probably will not last for five months in an active campaign.

The engineers have been partially successful in raising the sunken Russian cruiser Varing.

JAPANESE FLEET INTACT.

The Seoul correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated April 1, says that the Japanese fleet is still intact, and is watching Port Arthur. Only a narrow passage into the harbor there is now left.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE MILES.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Ping-Yang says that the Russians hold the Yalu River for 75 miles from its mouth.

DAILY ARRIVALS 2,000.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Yin-Kow says that the worthy information comes from the interior to the effect that while the correspondent's informant was at Harbin troops were detaining there at the rate of over 2,000 daily, with horses. In the last three weeks 28 batteries have reached Harbin. From these sixty guns have arrived at Yin-Kow, making a total of nearly 100 guns there.

CHINESE DREAD RUSSIA.

The London Standard prints a Tokio despatch saying that there is growing irritation at China's inability to enforce her neutrality. The Chinese Government is apparently unable to shake off its dread of Russia, as is shown by its lack of power to compel the Russian gunboat Mandjur to leave Shanghai or to drive the Russians from the right side of the Liao River.

TO FLY OVER WARSHIPS.

A despatch from Harbin says that Lieut. Schrober is bound for Port Arthur with an apparatus consisting of a car suspended from several kites,

which will enable him to fly above warships, to the mast of which he will be attached by a light cable connected with a telegraph wire. By means of the apparatus he will be enabled to take observations at a great distance and to convey the resultant information to the ship.

FAST TORPEDO BOATS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that in accordance with a desire of Vice-Admiral Makaroff the Novsky yards are sending to Port Arthur by rail eight torpedo boats of the cyclone type, capable of making 30 knots an hour. The same correspondent says Minister von Plehve went out yesterday for the first time after a two weeks' illness.

RUSSIANS ON THE YALU.

A London despatch says:—A fierce land engagement is imminent in the Yalu district. Two thousand Russian troops, including Cossacks and infantrymen, are entrenched about the gate on the south side of Wiju, while the town is filled with the Czar's soldiers ready and eager for battle. Strong Russian outposts also are entrenched at other points along the Yalu, determined to drive back the Japanese should the latter give them issue and attempt to cross the river.

The Japanese army is advancing northward from Ping-Yang and Chong-Ju, and probably is within a few miles of the Russian lines. That the Japanese armies have been placed in the positions outlined by the Military Council at Tokio is evidenced by the fact that the Government has allowed the newspaper correspondents to leave the capital for the front. The work of the transports in landing troops in Korea evidently has been completed, and the next important piece of news from the Far East undoubtedly will come from Northern Korea almost any day.

ADVANCE ON PORT ARTHUR.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Standard says that persons who have arrived from Manchuria report that the Russian forces are still inadequate to defend the country between Kirin and Port Arthur. Upon which the Japanese are slowly advancing in three columns. The Russians are said to be badly fed and to be totally lacking in the fighting spirit. The Japanese cavalry is admitted to be inferior to the Russian, but their infantry and artillery are greatly superior. The Japanese officials are in daily expectation of a serious engagement in Southern Manchuria, but no decisive attempt to capture Port Arthur will be made until the railway is effectively disabled.

BEFORE THE FLOOD.

News received in London from Russian and Japanese sources shows that the Japanese movements in Korea is energetic and rapid. Surprise is expressed that the Russians failed to defend Syonshon, which appears on most maps as Sonchon. It is believed that the Japanese are anxious to secure Wiju before the flooding of the Yalu River, which generally covers a vast extent of territory.

JAPS MARCHING ON.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Seoul says that after the Japanese had advanced to Kusan, 13 miles from Chong-Ju, driving the Russians before them. The latter still occupy positions north of the Pakchon River. Apparently some force of Japanese has reached that river. Some Japanese returning to the south state that 53 Japanese infantry who were trying to advance north of the river were ambushed by Cossacks and destroyed. The correspondent says he doubts this report, and adds:—"Such reports as can be obtained here indicate that the main Japanese army is steadily following its advance guard northward from Ping-Yang, taking immense stores with it."

AT NEWCHWANG.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from New-Chwang says that there are now 30,000 Russian troops within fifteen miles of New-Chwang. Gen. Kouroupatkin was expected to arrive there Friday night.

The London Daily Telegraph prints a despatch from New-Chwang stating that after martial law had been declared the British and American consuls asked the Russian Administrator if he claimed the right to arrest British subjects and Americans? He replied that he did. A Russian official says, however, that the Consular Jurisdiction is still effective, except as law. Martial law was established to enable the Russians to better protect foreigners. The correspondent says that the Russians thus far have been extremely moderate. The declaration of martial law was absolutely justified. The town is splendidly policed.

JAPS SINK A JUNK.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Wei-Hai-Wai says that a small steamer named the Sanes Maru, towing a junk laden with provisions, was torpedoed by a Japanese torpedo boat. Twenty-five persons were killed. The fate of the junk is not stated.

HAD STORES FOR JAPAN.

As a result of an enquiry into the Russian capture near Elliot Island of a vessel manned by Chinese, flying the Japanese flag, and laden with military stores and provisions, it has been ascertained that the cargo was destined for Japanese troops who recently landed on Hailuuntai Island, which was ceded to Russia concurrently with Port Arthur, and which is used as a Russian coal depot.

JAPAN WANTS SHIPS.

A number of Japanese naval officers, conducted by Capt. Takiyama, the Japanese naval attaché at Berlin, are visiting German shipyards and trying to buy vessels. They visited the Vulcan works at Stettin, and it is reported that they tried to place contracts for warships or steamers, but the owners of the works refused the offer.

MARQUIS ITO RETURNS.

The Marquis Ito returned to Tokio on Friday from his special mission to the Emperor of Korea. He was received at the railroad station by the Ministers and was granted an audience by the Emperor of Japan. While states also that the Russians intend to raise a body of 50,000 Mongol or Chinese troops to relieve the Russian guards engaged in patrolling the Manchurian Railway.

SEIZE AN ARSENAL.

Gen. Tseng-Chi, commanding the Chinese troops in Manchuria, sends the following report to the Russian Government:—The Chinese have seized the arsenal at Kirin, between Harbin and Mukden. They are using the arsenal to manufacture ammunition, which they are turning out incessantly. Gen. Tseng-Chi states also that the Russians intend to raise a body of 50,000 Mongol or Chinese troops to relieve the Russian guards engaged in patrolling the Manchurian Railway.

RUSSIANS IN COREA.

A despatch to the London Times from New-Chwang says that a messenger from the Yalu River reports that there had been no fighting since March 27. The Russians have four guns at Yanposhan, where there are many troops. There are more guns and troops at Anchau, twelve miles from Antung. Other forces are at Takushan and Tatungkuang. The commissariat has been organized at Feng-Wong-Cheng.

30 MILES FROM THE YALU.

Information has been received at Tokio from a private source that the Japanese troops, after dislodging the Russians at Chong-Ju on March 28, rested for one day and then advanced to Yong-Chun (about 45 miles west of Chong-Ju). After a brief engagement they drove the enemy further north, the Russians retreating toward Unsan, a town 80 miles north-east of Yong-Chun.

CASUALTIES WERE FEW.

The Japanese Legation at London has received the following official report from Tokio of the fighting between Japanese and Russian forces at Chong-Ju, Korea, Monday:—On March 28 a portion of our cavalry and infantry forces occupied Chong-Ju after defeating the enemy. The enemy, who numbered about 600 men, retreated in the direction of Wiju. Our casualties were Lieut. Kano and four others killed; Captain Kurokawa and twelve others wounded.

There were no casualties among our troops. Two dead horses were left by the enemy on the field, but it is reported that some seven or eight were killed inside the town. These were probably carried off by the enemy on horseback or by ambulance. The Russians were seen conveying in an ambulance two men, apparently officers, and blood-stained bandages were found scattered around. The enemy must have sustained losses at least equal to our own.

FORCES ENGAGED.

The Echo de Paris has a despatch from St. Petersburg which says that the Japanese numbered 2,000 and the Cossacks 900 in the Chong-Ju engagement. The two forces were only 600 yards apart in the fight.

WHALE EXPLODED MINE.

One of the mines in Possiet Bay has been exploded by a whale. The mutilated carcass subsequently was washed ashore. It bore evidence of the destructive qualities of the mine laid by the Russians in expectation of a Japanese landing at Possiet Bay.

MET DEATH LIKE HEROES.

Admiral Togo, in his official despatch relating to the attempt of his fleet to "bottle up" the Russian vessels in Port Arthur harbor of Sunday last, says:—"Commander Hirozo and Boatwain Sugino, who were killed, displayed remarkable courage. Boatwain Sugino was just going down to light the magazine on the Fukui when the ship was struck by an enemy's torpedo, which killed him."

"Commander Hirozo, after causing his men to take to the boats, and not finding Sugino, searched through the water three times for him. Finding his ship gradually going down, Commander Hirozo was compelled to give up the search and enter a boat. As he was rowing away under the enemy's hot fire a shell struck him on the head. His head and part of his body were blown away. Of the brave officer's body, only a piece of flesh remained in the boat. Commander Hirozo was always a model officer, and he leaves a meritorious example the memory of which will be everlasting."

The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Rising Sun on Commander Hirozo, who was killed during the Japanese attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur Sunday last. A monument is being erected in memory of Commander Hirozo.

RIDEAU HALL SCORCHED.

Governor-General and Household Tried to Check the Flames.

An Ottawa despatch says: Easter Sunday of this year of grace will long be remembered by the occupants of Government House. It was just about 5 o'clock that one of the servant maids was aroused from sleep by a sensation of suffocation from smoke, and she at once gave the alarm. The alarm given by the girl led to the discovery of the fire in the new wing constructed four years ago on the east side of Rideau Hall. It was built at a cost of about \$20,000 to give much-needed additional sleeping accommodation. The first room on the right hand of this wing, entering from the main hall, was occupied by Mr. Guise, controller of the household. Mr. Guise had to be awakened from his sleep, although the fire was eating its way up the partition between his room and the spiral staircase.

Realizing that the conflagration was beyond the capacity of the staff to handle, an alarm was sent in for the city fire department from the box attached to the building. This was exactly at 5.30 a. m.

By the time the chief arrived the fire had got a firm hold of the new wing, and was gradually working its way along the roof of the main portion of the building among the old timbers which had been in position for over 50 years, and which were as dry as tinder. There is only a five-inch water main supplying Rideau Hall, and the pressure was weakened by the fact that at this point the main has a dead end. The chief was not going to take any chances, and he therefore immediately telephoned for a fire engine of the kind used by the city fire department in this respect that Rideau Hall is to-day not one mass of ruins.

As soon as the department reached the scene the servants were detailed to remove the pictures, books and bric-a-brac to the front portion of the house, the chief assuring his Excellency that he could restrict the fire to the east wing, and the rooms immediately adjacent thereto. The progress of the flames in the roof of the main portion of the building was stopped before they had advanced more than one-third down the long corridor in the main building.

Four bedrooms on the first floor, Lady Minto's sitting-room, his Excellency's office, and Major Maude's office on the ground floor were the only ones affected. No fire entered these rooms, but they were drenched with water.

MAY ERECT NEW BUILDING.

During the past 36 years about one million dollars has been expended upon the building. First the racquet court was built, then a fine ballroom was added, afterwards a chapel in Lady Aberdeen's time, and lastly the new wing, which was destroyed to-day. Lady Aberdeen was very anxious to see a new Government House erected, commensurate with the dignity of Canada, and some Ministers think the time is opportune now to do this.

LORD CURZON'S WARNING.

Encroachments Toward India Will Be Checked.

A Calcutta despatch says: In the course of the budget discussion on Wednesday the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, declared it was his express intention to return to India.

The Viceroy spoke for an hour and a half. Referring to their responsibilities in Asia, he said India resembled a fortress, beyond whose walls there existed on one side a glacier of varying breadth and dimensions, which they did not desire to occur, but which they could not afford to neglect, and on the other side they were quite content that it should remain in the hands of allies and friends, but if unfriendly influences should creep up and lodge under its walls, they would be compelled to intervene, because the danger of such unfriendly influences would grow up as a menace to their security. This, he said, was the secret of the whole position towards Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and Siam.

Alluding to the contemptuous attitude of the Thibetan Government in the face of the extreme patience of the Indian Government, his Excellency said:—"I have no desire to push on anywhere. The history of the last five years has been one of consolidation and restraint, but I would suffer any imputation rather than allow the peaceful policy of the country to be compromised by encroachments from outside, which could only have one meaning."

BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

A Decrease of Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

A London despatch says: The revenue for the year ending March 31 shows a net decrease of \$9,936,405, as compared with last year. The total revenue for the year was \$756,062,495. This includes \$43,334,690 paid to local taxation accounts, leaving a total paid to the Exchequer of \$702,727,805. The estimate of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, for the year was \$721,350,000, but the local taxation was not included. The deficit by Chancellor Ritchie's estimate, therefore, is \$12,622,105.

AN INHUMAN OFFICER.

Sentenced for Brutalities to 87 Soldiers.

A Berlin despatch says: A non-commissioned officer named Mitschke, belonging to a military regiment at Nelsa, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months. Eighty-seven cases of ill-treatment of soldiers and other brutalities committed by Mitschke were disclosed.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 5.—Wheat—The market is dull, with demand limited for Ontario grades. No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 93c local freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 88c east, and 82c to 83c east. Manitoba wheat steady, with No. 1 Northern selling at \$1.02 at Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 98c, and No. 3 Northern at 94c. No. 1 hard is nominal at \$1.04. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is steady, with fair offerings and little demand. No. 2 white quoted at 80c to 30c north and west, and 31c local freights. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east, and No. 2 at 31c east.

Barley—The demand is quiet, with a moderate demand. No. 2 quoted at 44c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peanut—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west and 66c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices firmer. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 53c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 52c. Canadian corn is nominal at 38c west and 39c east.

Rye—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 60c east and west. Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 51 to 52c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged; buyers at \$3.60 middle freights in bulk, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.50 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.30; No. 2 patents, \$5; and strong bakers', \$4.90 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts at \$18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$16.50, and shorts at \$17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$20, and shorts at \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, and prices are easy at 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. Evaporated apples, 5 1/2 to 6c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Peas—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c according to quality.

Honey—The market is firm at 6 1/2 to 7c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$2 for comb.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at \$9.50 a ton here.

Straw—The market is dull, without offerings, and prices nominal around \$5.50 on track here.

Potatoes—The market is unchanged with offerings fair. Choice cars are quoted at 75c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 70c per bag.

Poultry—The market is steady with limited offerings. Chickens, 11 to 13c per lb.; turkeys are quoted at 15 to 16c per lb. for fresh killed; ducks, 13c; and geese, at 10 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market continues steady with the demand good for choice qualities. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; choice large rolls and selected dairy tubs, 15 to 16c; medium and low grades, 12 1/2 to 14c; creamery prints, 21 to 23c; solids, 18 1/2 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts are moderate, and the demand slow. Sales of case lots to-day at 22c per dozen.

Cheese—Market quiet at steady prices. We quote:—Finest September's, 11c; late Fall and seconds, 9 1/2 to 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings moderate. Car lots at \$6.25, delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices.

We quote:—Bacon, long clear, \$1 to \$1c per lb. in case lots. Mass pork, \$16.50 to \$17, do short cut, \$18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12c; do heavy, 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9c; backs, 13 1/2 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13 1/2c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 5.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, No. 1 Northern Duluth, offered at \$1.09 1/2. Corn—Nothing done. Oats—Firm. No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Barley—Spot quoted 58 to 63c. Rye—No. 1, 81c.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1 to \$1.01. No. 2 Northern, 98 to 99c. Old grain in No. 1 Northern, \$2.71 to 72c. Barley—No. 2, 62 to 63c; sample, 38 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 51c; No. 1, 52c bid.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 5.—Wheat—May, 97c; July, 97c; Sept., 98c; on track No. 1 hard, 99c; No. 2, 97c. Old grain in No. 1 Northern, 98c. First patents, \$5.15 to 93c. Flour—First patents, \$5.15 to 93c. Second do, \$5 to 91c; first clear, \$3.60 to \$3.75; second do, \$2.45 to \$2.75; bran, in bulk, \$14.50.

BRITISH SQUARE BROKEN.

Punitive Expedition in Nigeria Suffers Reverse.

A London despatch says: The punitive expedition organized against the murderers of Capt. Orland and C. O. Amvatt Burney, who were with a party ambushed by the Okoto in 1903, has had heavy fighting in the present month. The British square and many were killed and wounded. No Europeans were killed.

"MADE IN CANADA" BRAND.

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Often Sold as Being the Products of Some Other Country.

The following is the report of Mr. A. W. Grindley, Agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain regarding Canadian food products in Great Britain:—

Canadian food products are often sold in Great Britain to the consumer as being the product of Great Britain or the product of some other country. The product of which may command a higher price on the market. The only thing that can be done is for the Canadian shippers to brand "Canada" or "Canadian" on everything and advertise freely in the British trade journals. A few Canadian firms have followed this plan and today their brands are in demand and are selling at a higher price, but this position has only been gained by spending a lot of money in advertising. Financial returns are what the average shipper looks for and if he receives more money by having his goods sold as the product of some other country, he very naturally pockets the higher price and says nothing. It is a "very slow game" getting the British people to change their ideas or tastes to "play the game" one must have lots of time and spend money freely—this the average Canadian exporter cannot afford to do—but Canadian goods are gradually, if slowly, gaining favor and the gain is in favor of the quality of the Canadian goods. International competition is so keen to capture the British market that there is no room to try "fake games," and I am sorry to say the only way to make some Canadian shippers honest is by Act of Parliament. Great good has already been done by "The Food Marks Act." Our dairy products are landing each season in more perfect condition—this is due to the close inspection kept in Canada over the manufacture of cheese and butter, to the improvement in the cheese factories and creameries, but also largely due to the "Government Cool Curing Rooms" for cheese and the improved "cool" storage for food products on the various Steamship lines running from Canada to the different British ports.

CHOICEST DANISH.

Mr. Grindley also reports as follows concerning the packing of Canadian butter in Danish keels.

The butter packed in this style is the best quality of "Canadian Creamery" and is put up in this shape by the shippers who receive their instructions from consignees on this side—most of it comes with no mark except what is on the sack, which covers the case—if any mark is on the sack, it can easily be traced. There is no doubt that the bulk of the butter packed in this style is sold as "Choicest Danish."

Only a few Canadian firms ship butter in "Keels" or eggs in the "Foreign" or "Irish" case.

Canada in the majority of cases does not get credit for her food products. One never sees in British retail shops "Canadian Cheese," "Canadian Butter," "Canadian Eggs," "Canadian Bacon," "Canadian Beef." A few Canadian firms are advertising their goods and in time our goods may be called for, but as yet the average British consumer does not care where his food comes from as long as it suits his taste and the price is reasonable. As a general rule the wholesale firms buy and sell goods for what they are, the funny way is done by the retailer, and the consumer is the only one who is deceived, and they don't care if the quality is good.

Under the "Merchandise Marks Act" of Great Britain goods can enter the country with no mark or any mark that will not lead people astray as to where the goods come from—for example, if you put Boston on goods, the party concerned would be fined, as there is a Boston in England, but Boston, Mass., or Boston, U. S. A., would not do. "Nova Scotia" on apples from that Province would be allowed, as "Nova Scotia" would be classed by themselves. Eggs come from Canada packed in the "Foreign" or "Irish" case which holds 144 eggs. These are sold as "Irish" or "Selected Danish," which ever may bring the highest price, and American and Canadian goods sent to English smoke-houses and appear on the market as "Wiltshire," "Cumberland," "Yorkshire," "Berkshire" or any other favorite brand. Of course, if you could prove a case where the parties concerned were forged the matter would be heavily fined, but all this would be done in cellars or behind the scenes.

BREEDING STOCK IS FREE.

Important Decision Handed Down By U. S. Court.

A Washington despatch says: A judgment reversing the decision of the Board of General Appraisers was handed down on Tuesday by the Circuit Court, which permits the importation of horses for breeding purposes to be imported into the United States duty free. The case arises out of an act of British Columbia, a breeder of "Pure Sound District" who brought in horses valued at \$8,800. The stock was sold at an average price of \$394 per animal, and although the customs regulations prohibit the free entry into the United States of "any animal specially imported for breeding purposes," the court was charged 25 per cent. ad valorem on the sale price of the stock. This was the case of the stock which was sold by the collector was upheld by action of the collector was upheld by the Board of General Appraisers against which an appeal was made.

EXHIBITION SHIP'S TOUR

AND NEW DEVELOPMENT IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Exhibition of English Manufactures to Visit All Countries.

Arrangements have now been completed with the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, by which the Imperial Floating Exhibition steamer will be in constant communication with England throughout a great proportion of her lengthy tour. The voyage of the Lake Megantic will inaugurate not only an entirely novel departure in commercial development in wireless telegraphy. The exhibition voyage will serve to establish three records in wireless telegraphic communication. In the first place, the exhibition steamer will be in daily telegraphic communication direct with England from the time she leaves London till the day of her arrival in Canada.

As is well known, a large number of North Atlantic liners are now fitted with the Marconi apparatus, and throughout their voyages exchange wireless messages with passing vessels, and, at short distances, receive cables from land stations on either side. The exhibition steamer will be in daily communication direct with England. She will receive her news first hand. Every day messages will be received by the exhibition steamer in mid-ocean direct from the London office of the Express.

WIRELESS RECORD-BREAKING.

When the exhibition leaves the last of the eastern ports of Canada and sails direct communication will still be maintained. For the first time in history, a steamer in mid-ocean, south of the Bermudas, will be in direct telegraphic communication with England. This is the second telegraphic record the voyage of the exhibition steamer will establish.

The third is even more remarkable. By means of special apparatus and specially trained operators and electricians, the Lake Megantic will carry out a series of most careful experiments, with a view to receiving a direct service from England while steaming through the South Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

FLOATING SAMPLE ROOM.

And just as it is with telegraphy so will it be with all the details of the exhibition. No expense will be spared to make the Floating Exhibition a great success. We wish to demonstrate to buyers all over the world that British manufacturers are as efficient and as enterprising as the traders of any other nation. We wish England to have the credit of being the first nation to have succeeded in establishing a really important sea-going exhibition. With the credit will come the gain. No exhibition ever held has attracted as much attention as will the "floating sample room."

BENEFIT OF A YAWN.

Nature's Way of Stretching and Relaxing the Muscles.

A Good, wide, open-mouthed yawn says a medical journal, is a splendid thing for the whole body. A yawn is Nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You may be sleepy also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is Nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-back chair and, lifting out in front of you, as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn. Those tense muscles will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times, and you are tired and see what it will do for you.

CHINESE NAMES.

Prefixes and Suffixes All Have a Significance.

A few definitions of Chinese geographical prefixes and suffixes may be of service in elucidating the nomenclature of current war news. First prefixes: Ta, as in Taku, means great, and Siao, as in Siao-Ping-Thai, means small. Pao, po, pan, tung and si are respectively north, south, east and west. Thus the Pei-Ho is the North River, etc. Shang and hai are upper and lower. Pui, hai and chung are white, black and yellow. Such suffixes are numerous and familiar. Kiang, ho, tchuan, ula, nuren an' chu each and all mean river, thus Yalu Kiang and Liao Ho are simply Yalu River and Liao River. Shui, kou, tshuan, khi, gol and u are unfamiliar terms, meaning a brook or small river. Hu, nor omo mean lake, as in the well-known Lob Nor and Kosso Gol. To, te and tien mean a small bay, or a bay, or a town situated near such a place. Hai means sea; thus Vang-Hai is the Yellow Sea, Tung-Hai is the Eastern Sea and Nan-Hai is the Southern Sea. Tao and sometimes shan means island, but shan more often means a mountain range. Ling is a pass over a mountain range.

Little boy "How dirty your face is, little boy!" Boy: "Yes'm; we didn't had no company for more'n a week."

FIGHTING FIRE AT SEA.

Crew's Desperate Struggle for 1200 Miles.

A story characteristic of the cool and undaunted heroism of the men of the maritime service was revealed on the arrival of the Dominion liner Norseman at Liverpool recently.

The liner, with her large crew and cargo, composed of such inflammable materials as cotton, timber, and hard, had a most exciting voyage home from New Orleans. Three weeks ago she left the American port, and when she was sixteen days out, right in mid-ocean, one of the engineers reported that he had detected the smell of burning cotton issuing from the after-part of the ship.

A search was immediately ordered by Captain Evans, and eventually the fire was located in No. 7 hold, in which were about 1500 bales of cotton, besides quantities of timber and hard.

The hatchway was opened, and about sixty bales of cotton removed so that entrance could be effected to the bottom of the hold. Repeated efforts were made to get at the fire, but choking volumes of smoke beat back every attempt. The next expedient was to batter down the hatchway and get the steam injectors to work, but this brought only temporary relief.

Below the steel hull of the vessel became hotter and hotter, until the paint blistered off the plates at the water's edge. Once more the hatchway was uncovered, and desperate efforts made to play the water on to the burning cargo. One after another the men went below with the hose, only to return after a brief interval, dazed by the fumes and to drop fainting on emerging into the fresh air.

Water was poured into the hold and other expedients tried, but the fire again broke out in flames. Every four hours the vessel became dangerously heated, but for four days and four nights, while the ship traveled 1200 miles, the battle was strenuously persevered in, and the Norseman was safely brought to port.

When docked at the West Canada Dock at Liverpool on Saturday the Norseman looked little the worse for her experience, and when the undamaged cargo had been removed more drastic measures were taken to smother the fire.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Selfishness is the heart of sin. The fussy are never effective. Obedience is better than oblation. Character is crystallized conduct. Revenge is sweetest when renounced.

Mercies multiply as we measure them. Only manufactured doubts are advertised. Nothing spoils the life like living for the spoils.

Our victories depend on how we take our defeats. Giving happiness is the only secret of getting it.

There is no delight for those who turn back from duty.

An unbridled tongue goes with an unbridled brain.

Sins of the imagination are more than imaginary sins.

A man's love for God may be measured by his life for his neighbor.

You can hardly expect to get fire out of a cold storage religion.

A principle hung up on the wall may be worse than none at all.

The man who can smile at a small trouble will subdue a great one.

The man who is looking for a chance to be grateful is never without one.

With an uneducated heart there can never be more than a half educated head.

It is one thing to work up your sentiments and another to work out your salvation.

NEW STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

After 40 years of agitation, by Liverpool merchants, the British government has just sanctioned the use of a weight of 50 pounds in weight (112 pounds), and the reform was demanded because the immense quantities of cotton, corn, tobacco and other products landed at Liverpool were calculated by the sellers in pounds, while the buyers were compelled to reckon in "hundredweights," which did not represent the number of pounds that the name implies. It is claimed that the reform will save a great amount of time and labor and prevent many errors. It is also regarded as an entering wedge for the introduction of the decimal system in England.

PUTTING TREES TO BED.

An interesting method of protecting peach-trees from frost during the winter has been practised for several years at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Canon City, Col. Early in November the earth is removed from a circle about four feet in diameter round each tree, and water is turned in to saturate the soil. When the ground has become so wet that the water back and forth to loosen the roots, and then is pushed over on its side. The branches are brought together and fastened with a cord, and burlap covered with earth is put over them. Thus the trees lie all snug until spring, when the covering is gradually loosened and finally removed, and they are raised and propped up.

The young teacher had just given them one of those dry lessons in Roman history. "Now, Samuel," she said, gazing encouragingly at the smallest lad, "tell us what followed the burning of Rome." "All the insurance companies busted," responded Samuel, with startling promptness.

It's a case of love's labor lost when a woman is compelled to take in washing in order to support a worthless husband.

Few men can argue about religion and keep cool.

AT HIS WIFE'S REQUEST

GERMAN FATHER MURDERED THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Too Poor to Buy Poison, Intoxicated Children and Turned on Gas.

Julius Bionet, who pleaded guilty to murdering his wife and six children, has been sentenced to only four years' imprisonment at Dresden, Germany.

The jury refused to convict him of the capital charge, returning a verdict of "manslaughter," and urging extenuating circumstances, and the sentence was received with loud applause in court.

A remarkable story was told by Bionet. He said his wife was the victim of an incurable disease, which caused her intense suffering, and she entreated him again and again to put an end to her life. "I did my utmost to dissuade her and inspire her with a more hopeful view of things," said Bionet, "but all in vain. Finally her untimely death appeared to me the only way to end her suffering, and I pleaded my word to kill her."

"When we arrived at this stage of the tragedy my wife urged me to kill all our six children at the same time, telling me that I was too poor to offer them any happiness in life. It would be kinder to spare them the curse of poverty and destitution, she said, by killing them."

OUT OF WORK.

Bionet then explained that he was out of work, and had no prospect of better times. He thereupon promised his wife he would kill the children, too, and die himself. The same evening they told the children their plan, and they answered, "Father and mother, we want to die with you together."

Bionet then described how the family, prepared for death, the story being interrupted only by his own sobs.

"My wife," he said, "besought me to accomplish the deed as quickly as possible. My first idea was poison, but I was unable to purchase sufficient quantity. Then I decided to turn on the gas."

"I spent my last penny on buying a good supper, which we ate together. As we sat at table our conversation was confined to the subject of approaching death, which appeared to be a welcome relief to us all. We touched upon the problem of eternity, expressing the hope of reunion beyond death."

"Then I produced three bottles of strong Tokay wine, which I bought to make the children drunk and enable them to pass painlessly away. When they were intoxicated my wife and I put them to bed, and we drank rum to keep up our courage."

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Bionet then told how he locked the doors of the three rooms, and closing the windows tight, turned on jets of gas. The atmosphere became heavy, and he and his wife went around the rooms together to look at the children, who were still alive. When they got back to their own room his wife embraced him and he kissed her, and they bade each other good-bye for the last time.

"My wife," said Bionet, "sank down dead within a few minutes, and I crawled into the next room. There I saw four of the children were passing through their death struggle. Then I collapsed and became unconscious. When I revived I found that a strong smell of gas had led a neighboring lodger to force open the door in time to save my life."

"I committed the crime because I loved my wife and children so much. Words cannot describe my despair when I found they were taken and I was left."

HUMAN COPYRIGHT.

Its Infringement Has Sometimes Led to War.

One special feature of many of the tribes inhabiting New Guinea is the unwritten law of copyright in the designs with which they tattoo their bodies. Each tribe has its own particular system of ornamenting the body, and should a member of any other tribe imitate the pattern, it is regarded as quite a sufficient reason for a declaration of war between the two tribes.

A traveler who has lately given to the world his impressions of this part of the globe, confirms this statement, and emphasizes it by mentioning an instance in which war actually broke out owing to an infringement of this human copyright.

A young warrior fell in love with a girl of a neighboring tribe; the girl favored his suit, but there was a rival in her own tribe. This rival wished to know why the girl did not look upon him with equal favor, and she went outside the tribe for a husband.

The girl hesitated, and then replied—either as a subterfuge or as a statement of actual fact, but probably the former—that the rival was not so well ornamented as was the suitor from the neighboring tribe. The home rival, watched for the successful suitor, took note of the pattern, and copied it. The other tribe resented this infringement, and declared war, in the course of which both suitors were killed.

CHARACTER TOLD BY SCENT.

Perfume is said to exercise a material effect upon certain temperaments, while its hygienic value is declared to be undeniable. A violent-scented atmosphere makes those who are surrounded by its influence religious, affectionate, and peace-loving. Women of loving natures are always fond of the Holy Ghost perfume which denotes the dainty, neat, and rather unsavory dispositions, who dislike fuss or notoriety. Rose perfume is most frequently used by warm-hearted, imaginative temperaments.

Death is one thing that never fails to come to the man who waits.

STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE

Most Unique Among the Peoples of the World.

A Japanese house is one of the simplest things ever built, for it consists of little more than four posts and a roof. But such "simplicity," which is also seen in other things, is part of the strength of the nation, writes Mr. Douglas Sladen in "Queer Things About Japan," for no people in the world have so few wants.

The Japanese have no bread, no beds, no fires, no boots or shoes, no trousers, for men, and no petticoats for the women; for both sexes wear several dressing-gowns, one over the other. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls but paper shutters fixed in grooves, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washstand.

In the kitchen they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour-bins, no kitchen tables. But then they have no tables or chairs in the drawing-room, and in the real native house the drawing-room itself is only a lot of bedrooms with the paper shutters taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal stove for warming your fingers and making tea.

The dining-couch or two, and a quilt to sleep on, with an elaborate conventional politeness, constitute the furniture of a Japanese house, except the guest-chamber. And the articles in the guest-chamber consist of a screen, a kakemono and a flower-vase.

Along with his magnificent want of wants, so to speak, the Japanese combines a capacity to get huge pleasure out of what we should regard as trifles, and after labors and sacrifices that we should think intolerable. This extraordinary patience and wholehearted enjoyment under all the hardships of his lot marks the Japanese as unique among the peoples of the world.

He lives on next to nothing and thrives on it. He always has a smile. He works whenever he can get any work to do. They are all work-days to him. Instead of a seventh day, Sunday, he has a festa, a national holiday or a temple festival. In either case he goes a-faring to some temple, and takes his children or a friend. He is never so poor to have money to treat them.

He only gives himself a holiday when he is out of work, and his holidays are inexpensive. He just walks a hundred miles to see some famous garden in its glory; he carries his luggage in a box, wrapped in oiled paper, and gets a bed at an inn for a halfpenny. His food is almost as cheap; and when the last turn in the road shows him the rises of Horikiri, or the house and cherry-trees of Yoshino, on the day of all the year, he would not charge places with the King of England.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD.

Operations Performed Without Anaesthetics.

Charles Darwin, when a medical student at Edinburgh, one day witnessed an operation on a little child, before the blessed days of chloroform, as he expresses it, and was obliged to rush away, the experience to him was so appalling. Nothing was done over and over again, but the place again; in fact, he gave up the study of medicine. Even with the completion of the actual operation the patient's torture did not end. There was the dressing of the wound, also extremely painful. Red hot iron was applied to stop the bleeding. After an operation the patient was dipped in boiling oil of turpentine. In time of war, when a naval engagement was about to take place, how it must have cheered the hearts of the sailors on board a battleship to know that kettles of oil of turpentine were kept boiling in the cockpit in readiness for the dressing of their wounds. No doubt they were such desperate fighters.

Everyone came to the trying ordeal of an operation with becoming solemnity; at least they did so if they followed instructions: "First of all advise the patient to resign himself to God; to confess his sins; to remember the sufferings of our Lord with thanks; and the surgeon the same; then will God grant him good fortune in his work." The patient certainly needed all the strength he could obtain from every source. Fortunately in former times people were less sensitive to pain than we are in these degenerate days. We know the Saxon warrior thought it a disgrace to die in his bed like a cow, as he scornfully expressed. He greatly preferred a death from a sword, spear or battleaxe, to a lingering illness. This abstinence to pain must have been a very great blessing. Not to speak of the major operations of surgery, methods of treatment were practiced in almost every illness which we of the present day would shrink from, though our ancestors accepted them as a matter of course without wincing.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

Lawyer—"Your case would have been stronger, Mr. McGuire, if you had acted only on the defensive, but you struck first. If you had let him strike you first, you would have had the law on your side."

Mr. McGuire—"Mr. O'D had the law on my side, but O'D had the law on my chest—a pound'n' th' loife out av me."

"How long has the minister been preaching?" whispered the stranger who had wandered in from the church and sat down away back. "About thirty years, I believe," replied the other occupant of the pew. "That being the case," rejoined the stranger, "I'll stay. He must be nearly done."

"There's something radically wrong about a woman who isn't fond of dress parade."

HER GOOD POINT.

Even the most impulsive women have their good traits.

An Irishman, mourning his late wife, tearfully remarked: "Faith, and she was a good woman. She always hit me wid do soft end av the broom."

The man who squanders \$2 for a marriage license is looking for trouble.

To many people are anxious to furnish a cause regardless of the effect.

No true Kentuckian will take his morning rye in the form of breakfast food.

CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA

WORK ON VESSELS SCAMPED IN EVERY WAY.

One Sank When Gun Fired—Czar to Cleanse Augean Stables.

The Czar, who has been so weak in many matters, has taken a firm stand in his determination to see that the Augean stables of Russian official corruption are properly and thoroughly cleansed says a St. Petersburg correspondent.

A few weeks ago a great English engineer was hastily summoned to Russia by the Imperial Government. He was asked to undertake the work of supervising the construction of the various men-of-war now hastily being built. The Englishman inspected the vessels, and said that he would in no wise consent to do the work unless he were allowed to employ English workmen and purchase English or American engines. The Government replied that at the present time the employment of foreign labor was quite impossible. On the other hand, they promised to get work done as honestly as might be, and said that they would put no limit to the Englishman's fee—the imperial treasury was open to him.

TEMPTATION OVERCOME.

The Englishman flatly declined, in spite of the temptations offered, to have anything to do with the ships, and he declared could scarcely withstand a storm at sea. He discontinued all further communication with the Government, and went home to England.

His step is scarcely surprising, when one considers the methods by which Russian ships are built. For instance, each riveter is given every morning so many rivets to make normally secure. He puts in, very badly say, half the number; putty does the rest. The remainder of the rivets he sells for a few pence outside the dockyard gates, giving a percentage of the proceeds to the foreman in charge of the price of his silence.

Constructed on these principles, a gunboat was launched a short time ago upon the Baltic. In honor of her own launching the gunboat fired a salute. One of the guns was a heavy one—officially it was supposed to be on board a battleship—and the discharge was so shattering that the plates were loosened, and the little craft sank.

A Swedish syndicate secured the contract for raising her. But when the men got to work they found lath and putty where there should have been steel. The ship, in fact, fell to pieces when they tried to raise her. To avoid the inevitable scandal, the British Government paid the Swedish syndicate its money, and to this day it is supposed that the gunboat is on the active list.

GIGANTIC SCANDAL.

Perhaps the gravest scandal occurred at the naval stores in St. Petersburg. They were huge buildings occupying the whole of one side of the street, and were believed to contain supplies sufficient to sustain a prolonged naval conflict. The Czar ordered an inspection, but the officials in charge of the depot could have survived an overhauling such as was contemplated. The depot was very empty indeed.

It is a strange thing, but none the less true, that on the night before the day appointed for the inspection the huge building burst into flames in ten different places. By morning only the charred walls remained.

Corruption, too, is doing its deadly work at Port Arthur. It is stated that there are sufficient coal and sufficient provisions to enable the port and fleet to endure a two years' siege. There is nothing of the kind. When 10,000 tons of coal are ordered for Port Arthur, only 5,000 tons or so ever reach that place. The money that should have paid for the other 5,000 has been divided between the high officials who ordered the coal and those who should have received it.

THE SOLDIERS SUFFER.

In summer weather forty soldiers are packed for transport into one freight wagon, but in winter the number is reduced to thirty for the purpose of giving the soldier a stove. Train after train left different parts of Russia just after the commencement of the war with thirty men in a truck—but there were no stoves. So thousands of unfortunate men, with no other means of warmth than could be gained by huddling together, had to travel week after week together down that endless Siberian railway line, in a temperature that was 30 degrees or 40 degrees below zero. It is scarcely surprising that over a thousand men died from cold in one week alone. No one troubled about the victims of some official's greed. A few days ago a Government department gave an order for £25,000 worth of goods to a well-known firm in St. Petersburg.

The official who conducted the negotiations explained that his terms for placing the contract would be 25 per cent. on the gross amount. The manager of the firm had to agree quickly to the order should go to his rival. In the ordinary course of business in Russia he added the cost of the commission to the price of the goods and charged it to the Government.

WHAT RADIUM CAN DO.

It is stated that a small fraction of an ounce of radium, properly employed, would provide light for any large building, and would not require renewal for a century. It has been calculated that in a sufficient quantity of radium there is sufficient energy stored up to raise 500 tons weight a mile high. An ounce would suffice to drive a 50 h.p. motor-car, at the rate of thirty miles an hour round the world.

A man is never satisfied until he attends his own funeral.

A spoiled child is almost as bad as one that is too fresh.

One way to dodge the divorce courts is to stay single.

THE JAPANESE THEATRE

THE DRAMA USUALLY LASTS ONE WHOLE DAY.

Farties Are Made up and They Take Their Lunch Baskets With Them.

A Japanese theatre is a very curious affair both inside and outside. Blood-curdling posters in flaming colors usually adorn the entrance, and scores of gaudy little Chinese lanterns are hung about to make it look attractive. The Japanese, however, do not need much enticing. They are a nation of merrymakers, and the theatre is one of the chief sources of their amusement.

Japanese drama is rather a lengthy affair. A play usually starts at about ten in the morning and goes on until midnight, with intervals, of course, between acts. Theatregoers make up parties to attend the play, and prepare lunch baskets as though they were going out for a picnic. Thus they are able to have their meals with the same regularity as they can at home.

The theatre is not very luxuriantly furnished. The pit, the favorite part of the house, is merely a collection of bare wooden seats. The boxes are desolate little places furnished with stools. The ventilation is usually very bad, and, as smoking is allowed, the theatre positively reeks with tobacco smoke by the time the play is in full swing. Two curious customs prevail in Japanese theatres. The female portion of the audience invariably sits

APART FROM THE MEN.

and for the payment of a small sum you are permitted to stand and watch the performance regardless of the annoyance to those seated behind.

The stage itself has some peculiarities, too. At both ends a platform projects out into the auditorium, and whenever a person is represented as starting on a journey the actor always makes use of this projection. The stage is fixed on rollers, so that when a change of scene is necessary the whole, actors included, can be turned bodily round. Women do not act on the stage. Two curious parts that occur are played by a man specially trained for that purpose. When actors are delivering their speeches attendants lighten up their faces by means of candles fastened upon long bamboo sticks.

When the play commences the audience is called to attention by the rapping of a little mallet. Besides the actors proper there are other persons concealed above the stage, who sing the chorus, accompanied by the samisen. The noise these people make is enough to deafen the foreigner, but the Jap seems to find immense pleasure in the din and discord. As the actors wear to the work the noise increases, and the house has all the appearance of

A PANDEMONIUM.

The players leap and bound about the stage, and give such ear-piercing yells as would make a Red Indian heart turn green with envy. This continues until the first act is over. However much the spectators may have approved or disapproved of the acting they remain quite passive, as it is not the custom in Japanese theatres to shout or clap the hands. During the interval lunch baskets are brought out with every one regaling themselves upon such delicacies as eggs, fruit, and rice-cakes. The afternoon section of the performance passes away in just such a hubbub as did that of the morning. Another interval—this time for tea—and servants from neighboring houses appear and bring round tea, rice, eggs and sweetmeats for the consumption of the hungry audience. When the curtain goes up the last instalment of the play the spectators are again all attention, and rarely take their eyes off the actors or do anything else, save pull away at their eternal pipes.

About midnight all is over and the audience pours out into the street delighted with its days pleasure, albeit the next morning may find it with a splitting headache as the inevitable penalty. The players find most favor with the Japanese. They are such as contain much melodramatic incident. Historical plays dealing with the ancient days of the Japanese empire are also very popular, and draw big audiences to the play-houses.

A CHINESE VIEW.

This is what a Chinaman who had been visiting England said concerning the men of that country: "They do not know how to amuse themselves. You never see them have a happy time by sitting quietly in their ancestors' graves. They jump round and kick balls in the air, and you will see them making long jumps into the country, but that is, I think a religious duty, for when they are walking they wave sticks in the air, no body knows why. They have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women. They even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first."

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A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XV.

Happy is the playwright who can achieve his moment of Achilles heel, his inevitable mauvais quart d'heure of yawn before he opens the fifth act of the drama; happy the seeker after romance—in daily life who does not compress all his shillings into one week, thereafter to fall off into the deliriums of domesticity or the fatuousness of folded hands on paunch; happy he, I say, to whom comes the quiet hour early, fortifying him for the run to the big scene just before the curtain falls!

Whether such notions as these ever drifted lazily through the brain of Hector Grant is matter of little moment. They might well have done so, yet it is more than likely that they did not, for in life the times of greatest stress begin without blare of trumpets or roll of drums and the chief actor, though he can not but take his cue, knows not to nothing of how his part is to be played, or with what supreme consummation it is to end.

Thus, when Don Miguel asked for an interview, Hector did not foresee that what the old general had said was the first speech of the last act in the drama—the drama that began so like a fragment from Faerie in the palace in Bloomsbury on rainy night in August; did not foresee that this last act would set the whole world agog with a nine days wonder, and bring sorrow to the sister of Maddalena, for ever.

Don Miguel stood heavy and bowed with the weight of his years. His mild eyes were lack-lustre, and below them were dark pools of weariness. His hands dropped nerveless, and about his whole figure hung an air of depression that was subtly terrifying. The sight of him thus altered touched Hector's heart: he rose, and with his free hand—the wounded limb was still in a sling—grasped the old man's wrist with impulsive sympathy. The simple act of reconciliation made tears in the eyes of Don Miguel, and he said:

"Senior Grant, you forgive me, then?"

"Yes, yes, if my forgiveness is needed. Her Majesty forgave you. That cleared all accounts, and we began afresh."

"But I must offer you all the apologies and make all the reparation a man can. You must let me, too, offer such justification for my conduct as is possible. It was useless to attempt to make any excuse to her Majesty; but you will understand—

"You, who know something of my fighter."

Hector was loath to avoid any discussion of Asunta; but the old man was all the more insistent because, while his dignity was in arms against disclosing the slur on his honor, his sense of justice stimulated him to make complete avowal of all the sad business, and he said once more, he could not be swayed, to abandon it.

"Senior Grant, once I thought I was blessed in my daughter, now I know that I have been cursed in her. A father's love must be grievously wounded ere he can say such a thing as that. When I remember all the tender care that surrounded her, and the watchfulness with which she was guarded from every air of heaven, I cannot conceive how, from a woman of gentle heart and warm soul, she should have changed into a devil. But a devil she now is. I am her father, and I say it."

"She deceived me, sir; she played upon me, she led me into disgracing the name that has come down unsullied for three hundred years. But that pales before the insult she offered, and made me offer, to the Queen."

"I know the despicable light in which I must have appeared to the Queen, to you, to my comrades; but however contemptuously you and all these may regard me, I am not the word of a daughter you loved."

and—with not unnatural precipitation—sprang to the conclusion that seemed most plausible. You were hasty in speaking. As her Majesty said, you should have gone to her first. Beyond that fault, beyond that mistake, you have not been culpable. Let us shake hands again, and agree to forget that this ever happened."

"I cannot forget it, senior. It is burnt into my life, and the old scars of my life are the scars of the grave—there is no time for them to be smoothed away. When youth goes, the youth of the heart, the thorns, stick, and only God's hand beckoning deathwards can draw them out."

"Let us speak no more of this, Don Miguel; let us not keep the sore open."

As regards the aspersions I cast on your character—

"Not another word. I will not hear another word."

"Ah, senior, if I had only trusted to my first impressions of you, my first impressions of the Queen. I came to them now only to find them heightened by your wonderful generosity, by her unparalleled clemency. And then he added with a touch of charming exaggeration so common in the Southerner, "What return can I make to you?"

"My life—what is left of it—is already the Queen's. If I had it free to offer, it would be yours."

"All the return I ask for, Don Miguel, is confidence and friendship until the work here is done, and after that a memory of me not ungracious. Now, let us talk of other things."

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ON THE FARM.

HANDLING DAIRY CALVES.

Among dairy cattle the best practice is to remove the calf from the udder within twenty-four hours after its birth, and at once teach it to drink. This separation may be delayed until the dam's milk assumes the normal condition, but as a rule the earlier the calf is taken in hand and its feeding regulated the better easier it learns to drink. It is also better for the dairy cow to be regularly milked by hand than by a calf. The milk of good cows is often too rich for their calves, and the latter are apt to take too much if left to help themselves. The calf should have the milk of its dam or some fresh cow, and receive it while warm, and at least three times a day (preferably four) for a week or more. During this time, if the milk is rich, it should be diluted with warm water one-fifth to one-third its own bulk, according to the richness, or the milk may be kept a few hours, the best of the cream removed, and then warmed and fed. To make a good calf, three feedings a day should be kept up for a month or six weeks, and the milk should be fed warm for a longer period, especially if the weather is blue. But a writer in the London Magazine expresses the opinion that kites and balloons would be valuable naval campaigns as aids in collecting and distributing news and for purposes of observation by increasing the range of vision. From the deck of a warship the extent of view is about seven miles. From the car of a captive balloon sent up from the deck the view at an altitude of about fifteen hundred feet extends to forty-five miles. Even at an altitude of only three hundred feet one could see twenty-three miles.

In a naval battle gun-fire is everything, and in organizing the fire a balloon might be very useful—even more so in case of the bombardment of forts and seaports; for the look-out in the balloon would inform the gunners where to direct their shells, while the ships kept at a safe distance from the land guns.

The increased activity of marine ballooning is closely connected with the progress of submarine navigation. From a balloon it is possible to discover the location of vessels under the sea. With the naked eye objects at depths of from nineteen to thirty feet can be clearly discerned.

It is said that a submarine boat on the coast of Italy was seen with absolute clearness from a balloon, and results lately obtained have been of a most surprising kind. At the mouth of the Thames, where the water is muddy, objects of a much smaller size than a submarine boat, and painted a neutral color, were seen at a depth of thirty feet, although the surface of the water was rough.

The British Admiralty, however, apparently attaches less importance to balloons than it does to kites. During the recent maneuvers an aeroplane or box kite carried up a wire to a height of about three hundred feet, keeping communication with the wireless telegraphic apparatus. The result was that messages were sent and received over a distance of one hundred and ten miles over the distance usually covered.

The Russians fit out their newest torpedo-boat destroyers with a kite. It is said to lift a man a half-mile or more high, and the same government has established three "naval balloon parks," and has planned to carry out extensive experiments with balloons at sea.

Both kites and balloons have their strong points; they have also their limitations. A captive balloon can gather a great deal of information in a very short time. But it is expensive, cumbersome, can be sent up only when weather conditions favor, and makes almost too good a target.

Kites, on the other hand, offers practically no point for the enemy to hit, and if it was struck the chances are that very little harm would be done. It is simple to use, takes up but little space, and can be flown three hundred days in the year. However, until it can easily and safely raise a man aloft, it cannot be considered a complete substitute for the captive balloon, but can only be utilized as an auxiliary to it.

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USED AS THE POISON. Both the Bug Death and Paris green were used with Bordeaux mixture. The results of the experiments for three years are summed up as follows: Desirable as it would be to find some method of controlling the potato beetle without the use of poison, there seems to be no immediate prospect of its attainment. As good crops, both as measured by total yield and starch content can be obtained by the use of Paris green as an insecticide, as by any yet suggested as its substitute, used in moderate amounts, one-half to one pound per acre, there is no trustworthy evidence that the potato, as measured by growth of vines and yield of tubers and of dry matter, is injured by the use of Paris green.

By a patented process of manufacture a line that is very dry for use is now upon the market. Bordeaux mixture made from the "Pine Cone Brand" of prepared lime was compared with regular Bordeaux mixture made from quicklime. Because of its purity it can be used in the same proportion (5 pounds of lime to 2 pounds of copper sulphate), although it does not carry as much oxide of lime as quicklime would carry. In the trial with potatoes Bordeaux mixture made from the prepared lime was as effective against blight as that made in the usual way. The prepared lime costs more per pound than quicklime, but it is more convenient and its use saves time, and may on this account not prove more expensive.

POULTRY NOTES. Always fatten a fowl as quickly as possible. The habit of egg eating, when once formed, is very difficult to cure. If the hens are given all the milk they will drink, more eggs will be produced. In many ways, the worst men are those who make a trade of improving what they are doing.

Provide plenty of roosting places and do not allow too many to crowd together. Wheat is rich in material for growth, and stimulates the egg function. One of the best ways of providing exercise at this time is by scattering small grain among coarse litter.

When a hen is scratched in the yard they are frequently gored with feet which makes fat instead of producing elements which go to make up an egg. No single food contains all the necessary elements in proper proportion for egg production. A variety must be sought. The farmer has one advantage in raising poultry as by giving them a free range, they are able to pick up a good share of their living.

Nothing can take the place of good management at all times, but in winter especially, the stock is wholly dependent upon the treatment given. If poultry is sent to market plump and fat and well packed in an attractive shape, it will bring the highest price obtainable.

When all classes of fowls are kept together the smaller and weaker ones suffer by crowding at feeding and on the roosts. The most useful forms in which to give lime are in the shape of coarsely ground bone and oyster shells. Keep a supply where they can help themselves.

Raw bone, coarsely ground, say half as large as grains of corn, is greedily eaten by fowls especially if they are not allowed to run at large. Weight and condition come from the surplus nutrition of the food. If fowls be stinted in food, they cannot lay up material for eggs, flesh or condition.

At this time the chickens cannot be expected to increase very rapidly in size, unless particularly well housed and fed. Five times a day is not too often to feed if the growth is to be pushed. Crowd the hatching early. It is the early hatched chickens that sell for the best prices, but more than this, it is the early hatched pullets that make the best and most profitable layers the following winter.

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Raw bone, coarsely ground, say half as large as grains of corn, is greedily eaten by fowls especially if they are not allowed to run at large. Weight and condition come from the surplus nutrition of the food. If fowls be stinted in food, they cannot lay up material for eggs, flesh or condition.

The Toronto News says the Ontario Legislature will be dissolved, and a new general election held in about six weeks, probably about the first week in June.

A treaty has been signed between Great Britain and France, by which France relinquishes her territorial claims on the shores of Newfoundland, in exchange for certain territorial concessions in West Africa. This removes a great objection to the inclusion of Newfoundland in the Canadian federation; and it is hoped that the island colony may soon be induced to become a part of the Dominion of Canada.

The Toronto News predicts a general election for the Ontario Legislature soon after this session closes, which will probably take place next week. The News says that Hon. Messrs. Gibbons and Latchford will retire from the Cabinet, and possibly be given judgeships, and that Hon. Mr. Davis will also retire, and that with a reconstructed Cabinet Hon. Mr. Ross will appeal to the people. Time will soon tell if these predictions are correct.

After long waiting there is at last some exciting news concerning the war between Japan and Russia. Reports in last evening's papers state that a Russian battleship has been blown up by a mine, and nearly the whole crew of between 600 and 700 men perished, and also Admiral Makarov, the commander of the fleet. The reports also state that a naval battle was being fought outside of Port Arthur. There has been some skirmishing on land, but no fighting of any consequence.

The subject of church union is being much discussed both in the secular and religious press, and it looks very much as if a union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches would become an accomplished fact in the near future. It would be a great triumph for Christianity, and would do much to hasten the time when "all shall know the Lord." The union of these churches would tend to hasten the larger union, when all Protestants will form one church, and when there will be but "one fold and one shepherd."

The Executive Committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance has sent out a circular letter calling a convention of the friends of temperance and prohibition in this Province on April 21st, in the Guild Hall, McGill street, Toronto. The letter calls attention to the critical and serious, though encouraging, position of the temperance cause, and the necessity for prompt, wise, and determined effort, because it is now recognized that the temperance question has become an important political one that will not be settled until it is settled right. The letter calls for a rousing rally of faithful, fearless, devoted men and women, resolved to unite in a supreme effort, regardless of all personal and party considerations.

No Delay in Bye-Elections.

According to a piece of legislation introduced in the Legislature by Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, long delays in the holding of bye-elections such as took place in the case of North Renfrew will no longer be possible in the Province of Ontario.

The clause of the bill provides that if the writ for the bye-election is not issued within a certain time after a vacancy is created, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery to issue the writ, set the date of the election, and carry out the other necessary details. In this way, the bye-election will come automatically, without any action on the part of the Government.

Although there was formerly a separate office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, that office is now merged with that of Clerk of the Legislature, on whose shoulders will consequently fall the new responsibilities.

It is provided that in cases where there are two officers in a riding, either of whom are eligible to be returning officers, the writ shall be issued to the one who was not returning officer at the last preceding election.

The British Empire.

The British Empire occupies about one-fifth of the surface of the habitable globe and consists of the United Kingdom, with its attendant islands, and about forty-three dependencies under separate and independent governments, varying in size from Canada, which is thirty times the size of the United Kingdom, to Gibraltar, the area of which is two square miles. Then the area of the British Empire is ninety-eight times that of the United Kingdom, while the area of the self-governing colonies alone is nearly sixty times as large as that of the mother country.

Bismark's Regrets.

Shortly after 1870 Bismark was complaining that life had brought him no happiness or love. "But," said a friend, "you have made a great nation happy." "Yes," replied the Prince, "but many people unhappy. But for me three great wars would not have been waged, 30,000 men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not now be mourning. That I have to settle with God. But I have had little or no pleasure from what I have done; on the contrary, much vexation, anxiety and toil."

Action.

Some men go through life so afraid that they will do something wrong that they do nothing at all. They get advice from all sources and find considerable variation therein, if they get up nerve enough to do anything, they follow the advice that recommends least action and as a rule, produces least result.

Look the situation over carefully, think about it; then act on your own judgment. If you cannot succeed on that, no amount of advice will be much good and you'll be a failure anyway until you accumulate sense enough to succeed.

Sense is pretty generally picked up as a result of action. Keep hustling and pretty soon you'll catch yourself thinking. Then you'll be a success, for it's hustle and thought that wins.

County and District Items

During a fire at Richardson's photograph gallery, Napanee, Mr. John Polard, editor of The Express, fell to the ground and expired from heart failure.

The ratepayers of Peterboro will vote on May 5th on a proposition to guarantee bonds for \$100,000 for the purpose of raising funds to complete the sugar factory.

There were thirteen cases of smallpox in Ontario reported to the Provincial Board of Health last week. Three of these cases were reported from the town of Trenton. All the patients are quarantined.

Work on the rebuilding of the cold storage establishment at Trenton has been commenced. The intention is to put up a larger building than the one that was burned, by an extension of one hundred feet.

The Bessemer and Barry's Bay Railway Company are asking for incorporation, in order to construct and operate a line from L'Amable station northerly to a point on the C.P.R. not farther west than Mattawa, passing near Barry's Bay on the Canada Atlantic, with power to carry on a mining, reduction, and smelting business, to operate saw-mills, pulp-mills, steamboats, etc.

Mr. J. L. Denike, of Cressy Fruit Farm, expects a fruit famine this season, the equal of which Canada has not experienced in many years. He has been a close observer of the formation of blossoms ever since he was a boy, and he says at the present time the buds when squeezed in the fingers are black and perfectly dead. Mr. Denike gives this as his reason: Apples cannot be grown successfully in Manitoba, and the past winter Canada has had a Manitoba winter.—Picton Times.

A large part of the machinery in the Montreal shops of the Canadian General Electric Company is being removed to Peterborough. This removal will mean the addition of 150 or 200 skilled mechanics to the staff of the company at Peterborough, which at present numbers 900. No new buildings will be erected to accommodate the machinery from the Montreal shops, as those at present in use, with the addition of a large building recently constructed, will furnish ample space. The machinery will as it arrives be assembled in the various departments.

INDEPENDENT ORDER of FORESTERS Grand Demonstration

—AT—
BELLEVILLE.

On the 5th May next a Convention of the Order will be held at the City of Belleville at which over 1000 members will be initiated into the Order.

The Supreme Chief Ranger and Hon. Dr. Montague and other dignitaries of the Order will be present and take part in the ceremonies, as well as the Guard of Honor from the Temple Headquarters, Toronto.

An open Public Meeting will be held at the Opera House in the evening.

Special rates secured on Railways and Steamboats.

A. MCGINNIS, Lt.-Col. LAZIER,
Secretary, Chairman of Com.

LICENSE DISTRICT —OF— North Hastings.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of North Hastings, will be held at

SPRING BROOK,
—ON—
Friday, April 22, 1904,

at one o'clock, p.m., for the consideration of applications for tavern and shop licenses for the ensuing year.

The total number of Licenses during the past year, twenty-seven, viz:—five shop, twenty-one tavern and one wine and beer.

The total for the ensuing year for consideration is twenty-five, viz:—five shop, twenty tavern.

All parties govern themselves accordingly.

G. W. FAULKNER,
Inspector for North Hastings.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1904.

A NEST BUILDING FISH.

Nature Affords a Safe Asylum For the Helpless Fishes.

It is doubtful whether protective mimicry among animals is better exemplified than in the case of the fish commonly known as the marbled nudger of the Sargasso sea (Tetrachypterus lineatus). Owing to its peculiar structure it is a poor swimmer, and it therefore spends most of its life moving slowly about on the bottom among corals, seaweed, etc., which these fishes closely resemble in color and in outline. They cling, too, to the floating masses of sargassum weed with their peculiar fins, and the color markings of the fish closely resemble the weed itself. Not only does the weed thus furnish a home for this species, but the fish actually constructs a nest from it and therein deposits its eggs. One of these nests, found in connection with the Hassler expedition, was described as consisting of a round mass of sargassum about the size of two fists rolled up together. To all appearances it was made of nothing but this gulf weed, the branches and leaves of which were, however, evidently knitted together and not merely tangled into a roundish mass, for though some of the leaves and branches hung loose from the nest, it became at once visible that the bulk of the ball was held together by threads trending in every direction among the seaweed. By close observation it became apparent that this mass of seaweed was a nest, the central part of which was bound up in the form of a ball, with several loose branches extending in various directions. On still closer examination the nest above described was found to be full of eggs, which were scattered throughout the mass.

Nature has thus afforded a safe asylum for these somewhat helpless fishes, whose cutaneous filaments, which are plentifully provided on the belly, around the mouth and on the dorsal spine, so nearly resemble the weed itself that predaceous fishes doubtless fail to recognize the living animals, and thus the latter escape extermination.—Scientific American.

WHY HIS MARRIAGE FAILED.

He regarded children as a nuisance. He did all his courting before marriage.

He doled out money to his wife as if to a beggar.

He never had time to go anywhere with his wife.

He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.

He never dreamed that a wife needs praise or compliments.

He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.

He treated his wife as he would not have dared to treat another woman.

He never dreamed that his wife needed a vacation, recreation or change.

He never made concessions to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.

He thought the marriage vow had made him his wife's master instead of her partner.

He took all the little attentions lavished on him by his wife as his by "divine right" and not as favors.—Success.

Flowers For London.

In Sicily and Guernsey the industry of growing early flowers for the London market has reached large proportions. From the former island as many as fifty tons of early spring blossoms are shipped to the mainland in a single day. The flower season begins in January, when the early varieties are coming into bloom. Often, when the weather is cold and cloudy, the buds are tardy in opening, and it is necessary to resort to artificial aid in order that the waiting markets may be supplied. The flower buds are picked as soon as one bud penetrates the calyx and placed in jars of water, which are ranged upon the shelves of a greenhouse kept at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees. In a few hours the backward buds respond to the genial warmth, spread their petals, assume their glowing colors and are ready for bunching and packing.

John L. Sullivan, the noted pugilist, now lies a physical wreck on a sick bed in Boston. He sends out this message through an interviewer: "Remember, young men, that if you couldn't lick John L. Sullivan you can't lick the thing that is stronger than he is. Leave whiskey alone." This is a short, but strong, temperance sermon.

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla
it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood, and found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."
—MRS. E. R. HART, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Get a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for

Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 65c

Lace Curtain Values.

Excellent buying conditions which our ideal business relations make possible are responsible for the finest Curtain values we have ever shown. Importing these goods direct from the manufacturers in large quantities saves middlemen's profits and enables us to mark our goods at prices lower than you would pay elsewhere.

These are of the very newest "Nottingham" designs, and our assortment is larger than ever this season which gives you a larger variety to select from.

Here are a few of the different sizes and prices we are showing, all of which are trimmed with a very serviceable corded edge.

Size 36 in. wide x 3 yds. long, per pair	50c.	Size 56 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, per pair	2.50
Size 42 in. wide x 3 yds. long "	75c.	Size 54 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	3.25
Size 47 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	1.00	Size 52 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	3.50
Size 53 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	1.25	Size 54 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	4.00
Size 52 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	1.50		
Size 53 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	1.75		
Size 60 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, "	2.00		

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Now is the time to select the material for that all important Spring Dress. Come in and let us assist you. The new dress materials have been arriving almost daily, until now our counters are overflowing with the New Goods that are so much in vogue just now.

We are showing a large assortment of Organdies, Lawn, Piques, Fancy Linens, Cotton Voiles, Plain and Fancy Matings, etc. Importing these goods direct from the European markets enables us to sell them at prices lower than you would pay elsewhere.

You can obtain almost any shade or pattern you desire at our Wash Goods Department, at from 15c. to 75c. per yd.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS.

ECONOMY in CLOTHING does not consist in saving a dollar or so on the original purchase but in obtaining lasting satisfaction at a fair price.

Our garments are noted for their exclusive style, perfect fit, best workmanship and excellent wearing qualities—remember we retain our interest in the garments after they leave us. We keep pressed all clothing bought here—free of charge.

We are showing a large range of the newest styles in the most fashionable fabrics for Spring wear. Come in and see the smart 4-button Sack style we are showing, military cut, in fancy tweeds and plain black and navy, very new, selling at \$10, \$12 and \$15.

The RITCHIE COMPANY BELLEVILLE Limited.

Addressing a deputation of Jews, the Russian Minister of the Interior said the Jewish race were murderers and revolutionaries.

Some eighty heads of French Canadian families, who have settled in Minnesota for years, left last week for new locations near Jackfish, Central Saskatchewan. Other parties are being organized in Illinois.

Happiness.

"I am sometimes accused," writes Sir John Lubbock, "of being too optimistic. But I have never ignored nor denied the troubles and sorrows of life. I have never said that men are happy, but only that they might be; that if they are not so the fault is generally their own; that most of us throw away more happiness than we enjoy."

Too Deserving.

A young village maiden had obtained the modest prize. "I suppose then, my child," said a Parisian lady addressing her, "you are the most modest girl in the parish?"

"There is not the slightest doubt about that, ma'am, and it's a downright shame I didn't get all the other prizes!"

A Hard Proposition.

One of the hardest things for a man to do when he has come home late from the club and tried to go to bed without taking off his collar is to explain to his wife he heard it was a good cure for sore throat.

The man that makes character makes foes.—Young.

The people who help us most are those who make light of our achievements and have faith in our possibilities.

The English Cocker and His Quill.

In Elizabeth's time a case of tooth-picks made of wood was carried about by fine gentlemen. A more violent eccentricity of fashion is pointed at by Sir Thomas Overbury, who describes a courtier as walking in St. Paul's "with a picktooth in his hat, a cape cloak and a long stocking."

Co-operation in Italy.

In northern Italy there is a co-operative association for every thousand inhabitants.

Hair Stockings.

Stockings made from human hair are worn by Chinese fishermen as the best preventive of wet feet. They are drawn over ordinary cotton stockings, being too rough for putting near the skin.

The College Man.

Records prove that the college man at thirty is far in advance of the man of the same age who entered by the apprentice door. Even at thirty it is shown that four years spent at college were not wasted and that he really acquired the ability to learn how to do things.

Equine Sense of Smell.

The horse when he is guided entirely by the nostrils in the choice of proper food, and blind horses are never known to make mistakes in their diet.

The Bulldog.

As to the derivation of the word bulldog, it is only necessary to state that at one time this species was exclusively used in bull baiting, and from that circumstance arose the name by which it is universally known.

Won With a Kiss.

In the days of George III. it was the custom to get ladies to place a shilling between their lips to entice intending recruits to kiss it out.

A Double Saint's Day.

St. James and St. Christopher share duty as between them, in some part of England the apple trees are blessed on this day, which is said also to mark the success or failure of the hop crop.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE,

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Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS
FOR \$1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

A Yard of Border to match Wall Paper given away free with each roll of paper purchased.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

WALL PAPER.

Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

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LOWEST RATES,

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La Grippe

CURED BY

Chamberlain's

Cough

Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but cures all attacks of Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk, Agent for Landry's Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto, Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Office—Over J. Boldrick and Son's Store. Open every day and evening.

J. McO. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE MCILL UNIVERSITY, Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licensee Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

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GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licensee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THAKASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets at the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling, professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Residence at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

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and Home Magazine PUBLISHED WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.
PRICE \$1.50 52 Numbers.

New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.

The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

Wore Plasters on His Back for Eight Years.

To the O. R. Medicine Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—

"For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. KIDNEY CURE and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years."

Yours truly,
H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N.B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, assisting nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE makes Weak Men and Women strong. A ten days' treatment, 50c., from all Druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST.
Mail & Ex. 8.27 a.m. Accom. 10.35 a.m. Accom. 11.45 a.m. Mail & Ex. 8.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Belleville is talking of having an Old Boys Reunion.

The cheese factory at Hoard's Station is nearly completed, and will commence operations next week.

Get the habit of wearing Ward's Shirts.

The License Commissioners for North Hastings will meet at Spring Brook, on Friday, April 22nd, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Chester Hoard intends removing from here to Hoard's Station next week, and will open up a general store there.

The weather has been decidedly cold and wintry the past two or three days, with snow flurries and hard frost at night.

Leave your measure now for a New Spring Suit at Fred. Ward's, \$10.00 up.

At the meeting of the Central Ontario Fair Association at Frankford last Thursday, the date of North Hastings Fair was fixed for Sept. 20 and 21.

Do not forget the Sacred Cantata and Tea to be given in the Presbyterian Church by the Choir on Friday evening, April 15th. Tea served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission 15c. and 25c.

Have you got the right style in Hat? You have if you got your New Hat at Ward's.

The entertainment to be given by the Epworth League, Stirling, known as "An evening with John Chinaman," will be held on Friday evening May 20th, instead of Tuesday evening, May 14th.

A meeting is called of all those interested in the formation of cricket team in this village, for Friday evening, April 15th, at the Stirling House. A good attendance is looked for, as there are a number of the old cricketers in town.

A rather severe electrical storm, for so early in the season, passed over this section on Saturday last, and which did some damage. Mr. Thos. Eggleton, who lives near Tuftsville, had his barn struck by lightning, killing one of the best cows he had.

See Ward's Ready-to-Wear Suits—Men's, Boys' and Children's.

Nearly all the cheese factories in this district have commenced operations. The price of cheese is low, and the making of odder cheese will tend to keep the price down. At the same time creamery butter is bringing a good price, and at present is much more profitable than cheese.

The east span of the Frankford bridge has been carried away by the ice, and Fairfield's bridge, near Foxboro, has also been so undermined that it may go at any minute. It will probably cost the county of Hastings in the neighborhood of \$40,000 to repair the damage caused by the ice and floods this spring so far.

Rev. Dr. Nimmo visited the parish of Rawdon on Sunday last, and was greeted by large congregations at St. Mark's, St. Thomas', and St. Lawrence's. Liberal collections were placed on the plate for the diocesan mission fund. Rev. Dr. Nimmo will visit the parish of Rawdon again on the 8th of May, and the Bishop will be with them on May 9th. A clergyman will be permanently appointed for the parish in the near future.

The Ontario says the volume of water coming down the river Moira is the largest that has been known for many years. All along the river the low lands are flooded and in some places people have been compelled to leave their homes. From Ross's Corners to Foxboro, a distance of over a mile, there are two and a half feet of water on the road, making driving dangerous. The flat lands on either side for a long distance are completely submerged.

PASTURE TO LET.—On Lot 12 and 13 in the 6th Con. of Rawdon, For particulars apply to GEMMAN BAILEY.

Toronto city council has, without a dissenting voice, passed an anti-spitting by-law, imposing a fine of \$1.00 and costs, or three days in jail, for spitting on the sidewalks, in public buildings, or in the street cars. A leading doctor says the danger from expectorating on the sidewalks is much greater than the general public have any conception of. This danger is not less in small places than in large cities, and if our village council desires to have its name enrolled on the scroll of fame it will speedily enact a law prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks or public places in this village. Its filthiness is no less disgusting than its danger to public health; and if the members of the Council could hear the remarks of the ladies whose skirts are soiled by the expectorations of those who indulge in this filthy habit, they would soon pass a by-law imposing sufficiently heavy penalties to put a stop to the practice.

Eastern Ontario has again shown that it is a good place in which to live long and die old. The deaths are announced of Mrs. Donald McDowell, of Glangerry, 107, and of Mr. Kenneth McGillivray, of Moose Creek, aged 101.

Reports from leading jewellers in London state that "diamonds are going up," therefore now is the time to lay in your stock of diamonds. The only kind we have any use for are "black diamonds," and they have gone up in price greatly in the past two years, and not much prospect of a drop.

This sketch on "Men" was originally written by a schoolgirl, but its authorship has been attributed to various people. "Men are what women marry. They drink, smoke, swear, and have ever so many rackets, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they might. They are more logical than women, and more zoological. Both men and women have sprung from monkeys, but the women certainly sprung farther than men."—The Picton Gazette.

Village Council.

At the adjourned meeting of the village council held on Friday evening last, a by-law was passed for the appointment of certain officers, other than those appointed under a previous by-law. The following officers were appointed:—

Collector, R. G. Kingston, salary \$40.

Truant Officer, Sanitary Inspector, and Overseer under Cow By-law, Robert Fletcher, salary \$30.

A resolution was passed appointing Dr. H. H. Alger Medical Health Officer for the village.

The Clerk was instructed to write to different brokers regarding the sale of debentures.

Council adjourned.

Clarke-Hoard

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. M. Hoard, Stirling, on the evening of April 6th, when her daughter, May, was united in marriage to Mr. J. Mason Clarke, of Tuftsville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Clarke of Mountain Grove, brother of the groom, assisted by Rev. J. C. Bell, of Stirling. The bride looked charming, gown in a brown skirt and white silk waist, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Winnie Hoard, who was similarly attired, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. F. J. Clarke of Arden. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Stephen Hoard.

The young couple stood beneath an arch of evergreens and roses while the words which united them for life were being spoken, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold necklace and pendant; to the bridesmaid a gold crescent brooch set with brilliants; and to the groomsmen a set of gold cuff links.

After the nuptial knot was tied they repaired to the dining room, where a tempting wedding supper was served. The beautiful gifts presented to the bride testified to the esteem in which the young couple are held. The happy pair drove to their future home at "Evergreen Lodge," Tuftsville, followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

Dates of Fall Fairs

At the meeting of the Central Ontario Fall Fairs Association, held at Frankford last week, the following dates of Fall Fairs were arranged:—

West Hastings, Frankford, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 16 and 17.

North Hastings, Stirling, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 20 and 21.

East Hastings, Thrashers' Corners, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 22 and 23.

Marmora, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 26 and 27.

Seymour, Campbellford, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 28 and 29.

Dungannon and Faraday, L'Amable, Friday, Sept. 30.

Wollaston, Coe Hill, Saturday Oct. 1.

Cramahe, Castleton Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5.

Percy, Warkworth, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 6 and 7.

East Peterborough, Norwood, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 11 and 12.

Murray, Wooler, Friday, Oct. 14.

Government Expert Judges will judge at the above fairs.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held at Stirling, after the Fall Fairs, and before the Annual Fair Board meetings.

I. O. F.

We beg to draw attention to the advertisement in another column of the great joint initiation convention of the Independent Order of Foresters, to be held at the Hotel Belleville on the 5th of May next. It is intended to make it the greatest event in the history of the Order, which has made such wonderful strides in the last few years.

It now numbers upwards of 220,000 members and has a surplus of nearly \$3,000,000 and has branches in nearly every part of the civilized world.

Its phenomenal success is due largely, if not entirely, to the great executive ability and intimate knowledge of fraternal insurance possessed by the great head of the Order, Dr. Oronhyatekha.

The ceremony at Belleville will not only be of great interest to the members of the Order, but to the general public as well.

The exposition to be made by the Supreme Chief Ranger and other high officials who will be present, of the aims, objects, and extent of the Order will be well worth any one going a long distance to hear.

Arrangements are being made with all railways and steamboat lines for reduced rates. We shall be surprised if the members of the Order present on the occasion will not run up into the thousands.

The uniformed degree corps of young ladies from the Temple headquarters at Toronto will be present and take part in the ceremony.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. E. T. Williams, of Marmora, spent part of his Easter holidays here, renewing old acquaintances. He was looking quite well, notwithstanding his recent illness, and the people here were all pleased to see his genial face again.

The cheese factory here opened for the season's business on Wednesday the 6th, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Scott.

Mr. Rodgers, of Centreton, is assisting in the cheese factory. This will be his third season among us.

Mr. W. Anderson has been visiting his friend, Mr. Geo. E. Mack, at Bancroft. Mr. Mack is now superintendent of the Bancroft Methodist Sabbath School. We congratulate that body on having secured such an efficient officer.

There is considerable sugar making going on in this vicinity.

Mrs. Wm. Jackson who has been very ill, is now able to be around the house.

This seems to have been rather a hard year on stock. Quite a number of the farmers have lost valuable cows.

Carman Nix gave a party last week to a number of his school friends. The little people enjoyed the treat, and say they had a "splendid time."

Little Mary Ethelda, daughter of Mr. Wm. Pounder, has recovered from the attack of pneumonia, which at one time was thought would terminate her life.

Miss Nettie Sharp is at Belleville, pursuing her musical studies.

Mr. Matthew Johnston has taken the contract of building a cheese factory at Hoard's Station, and has already commenced the work.

T. Embury and R. Maybee have bought the cheese factory known as the "Cassan Factory," and now have it in operation.

We are sorry our blacksmith, Mr. McCuag, is leaving us. He has bought a shop in Havelock, and is moving to that place.

Our teacher, Mr. A. McDonald, has returned from his vacation. He opens with 16 or 17 new scholars, all little tots. Were we in his place we would think condoleance would be in better taste than congratulations.

The Gullet mill has a brand new gasoline engine and crankshaft.

Percy Morton and Fred Anderson are again in attendance at Stirling High School, and Lorne Wellman has returned to Campbellford.

We were sorry our pastor could not be with us on Easter Sabbath, as we were anticipating a fine discourse on the resurrection. He was here all right last Sunday evening, and his sermon was both eloquent and instructive. Indeed, Mr. Duke's sermons are all good, and we are always sorry to miss one of them.

The annual Sabbath School meeting for the election of teachers and officers is announced for next Friday evening.

River Valley

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss M. Millar, of Toronto, is visiting with her cousin, Mr. Mary Bush.

Quite a number of the farmers around the valley are having windmills put up at their barns.

Mr. Alex. Park, who has ill with pneumonia, is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wannamaker, of Murray, spent Sunday at Mr. M. F. Murphy's.

Shamrock cheese factory began operations on Tuesday.

A number of the young people spent a very enjoyable evening at Mr. Wm. Bush's on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hanna, Jr., spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Park's.

There will be service in the school house next Sunday afternoon, the 17th, at two o'clock.

We are pleased to hear that Miss Janet Smith is able to teach school again after an illness of a couple of weeks.

Dame Rumor says a wedding in the near future.

The death is announced of Rev. Jos. Kilgour, aged 72 years, a superannuated Methodist minister of Peterboro. He entered the ministry in 1856, and was superannuated in 1898.

The Peterborough Ministerial Association has passed a resolution calling upon Hon. J. R. Sullivan to present to the Provincial Government in giving effect to the will of the people for the abolition of the bar.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, of Corbyville, is visiting her sister, Miss C. L. Ketcheson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O'Reilly, of Norwood, visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitty.

Mr. John Foster and sister, Stella, of Stockdale, are visiting their sister, Mrs. (Dr.) C. F. Walt.

Misses Irene and Geraldine O'Connell, of Norwood, are the guests of Miss Marguerite Whitty.

Rev. J. de Pencier Wright, M.A. and Mrs. Wright spent this week in town with her sister, Mrs. F. H. Stinson.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.—On Lot 14, in the 11th Con. of Rawdon, a lot of Farm Stock and implements, the property of Mr. Jas. McComb. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Married.

BARTON-McMULLEN.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Stirling, on April 13th, by the Rev. J. C. Bell, Mr. Chas. H. Barton, to Miss Henrietta McMullen, both of Rawdon.

Deaths.

JOHNSON.—In Rawdon, on April 7th, Alice Johnson, wife of Wm. Johnson, aged 23 yrs, 7 months and 2 days.

DANFORD.—In Sidney, on April 11th, Samuel Danford, aged 67 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Small Fruits.

We have for sale some well-rooted plants of the best varieties for this locality. We sell at about half the regular prices of Nurseries. Shaffer's Colossal, large, purple, abundant yielders, easily raised, \$1.50 a 100. Other Raspberries \$1 a 100. Strawberry Plants 40c. a 100, \$3.50 a 1000.

M. FRAPPY,
River Valley.

REXALL HOUSE DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at
C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S

Popular Cash Store.

APRIL

= Cash Discount Sale =

—ON—

Friday and Saturday, April 15th and 16th, 1904

Bargain Days for Every Person.

Ladies' Ready-To-Wear WRAPPERS.		Ladies' Sateen Underskirts.	
6 only, regular price \$1.00 for 79c.		Black and Black and White.	
3 only, " " " \$1.15 for 97c.		5 Skirts, regular price \$1.25 for 89c.	
2 only, " " " \$1.25 for \$1.04		4 " " " \$1.75 for \$1.39	
2 only, " " " \$1.35 for \$1.10		2 " " " \$2.00 for \$1.63	
2 only, " " " \$1.50 for \$1.17			

Ladies' Black Mercerized SATEEN WAISTS.		REMNANT SALE	
2 only, regular price \$1.00 for 78c.		of Prints, Ribbons, Sateens, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Flannelettes, etc.	
5 only, " " " \$1.50 for \$1.13		BIG DISCOUNT.	
3 only, " " " \$1.35 for \$1.09			
2 Black Lustre Waists, extra value, regular price \$1.50 for \$1.05.			

Print Sale on Friday and Saturday, April 15th and 16th.

50 pieces of 6c. and 7c. Print to be sold on these days only, at 5c. yd. You all want Print. Don't miss this opportunity. Print guaranteed.

One more Special Bargain on Friday and Saturday only, in Cotton Hosiery. We offer extra heavy Hose at 15c. pair for 9c. only.

These are only a few of our great many bargains at this store. You will find everything the cheapest and best.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

A fresh and complete stock always on hand. Butter 17c. lb., Eggs, 12c. doz. taken in exchange.

Notice this space next week.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

PULVO HOT STOVE POLISH

AND METAL CLEANER COMBINED. The only Patented Polish in the World. No Dust, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives. PULVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.

PRICE 10c. AT ALL GROCERS

S. Holden, H. Warren & Son, John Shaw, C. F. Stickle, Geo. Lagrow, and G. N. Montgomery.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to
Mrs. J. BULL, Stirling.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We are dealers in MASSEY-HARRIS FARM IMPLEMENTS, Horse Forks, with either wood or steel tracks.

All kinds of Harness, Wagons and Carriages.

Only two United States Cream Separators left, capacity 350 and 450 pounds per hour, which we will sell at cost for cash.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P.S.—A good farm team of horses, which will weigh about 1800 lbs. each, for sale; also, a two-year-old heifers, three of them milking now.

JAPANESE WERE FOILED

Appeared Within Range of Search-Lights at Port Arthur.

JAPS WITHDRAW.

A despatch received at London from Chiofo says that 17 battleships and cruisers, 20 destroyers and 12 torpedo boat destroyers have passed Chiofo apparently bound for Port Arthur.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says Admiral Makarov telegraphed that an attempt to capture Port Arthur was foiled Saturday night. A number of Japanese vessels suddenly appeared within range of the search-lights, but they withdrew after reconnoitring.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the members of the staff general staff believe that Admiral Makarov, perceiving the Japanese squadron, returned to Port Arthur, his idea being to try to induce Admiral Togo to follow him under the guns of the forts.

FEARS NEXT BLOW.

There can be little doubt that the period of suspense over the Far East is almost at an end, and that the next few days will bring news of important war operations, says a London correspondent. It is significant that the aggressive talk from Russian sources in the past few weeks has been followed by pessimistic forebodings in military circles in St. Petersburg. The writer learns that grave fears are entertained at Russian headquarters that the fall of Port Arthur is imminent.

The generally anticipated attack did not occur on Saturday night, although a telegram received from Grand Duke Cyril reports that the enemy's ships were sighted on the horizon. It is presumed that the Japanese were warned of the extra precautions which had been taken to guard against a surprise, Vice-Admiral Makarov's torpedo flotilla patrolling the open sea, while the warships, with full steam up, remained outside of Port Arthur.

It is admitted in St. Petersburg naval circles that the situation is so bad that Admiral Togo's next and supreme attempt to block the harbor may be successful. The Russian dilemma in that event would be the gravest, and the practical value of the position both in a naval and military sense would be reduced almost to nil.

The only chance of saving the Russian fleet, if the possibility of sealing Port Arthur be admitted, is to send it to Vladivostok while Admiral Togo is busy conveying transports to the Yalu. It is known that the vicinity of Port Arthur was free of Japanese ships for the past week, and opportunity for this move by the Russian admiral has not been lacking.

It is suspected, however, that if it had been acted upon it would have required extraordinary good luck to enable the Russian fleet to get far or to its way without discovery. But if it reached the vicinity of Vladivostok the Russian squadron there, expecting the arrival, would, in conjunction with Admiral Makarov's ships, be much superior in strength to the Japanese fleet in those waters.

NEW-CHWANG IS SAFE.

The best informed military circles at St. Petersburg no longer anticipate a Japanese landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf. They believe the Japanese have missed their opportunity, the Russians being now too strong.

The opinion now is that the Japanese will try flanking movements from Takushan, west of Antung, at the head of the Gulf of Corea, in connection with their advance on the Yalu River, but the authorities at St. Petersburg make no display of nervousness, manifesting the utmost confidence in the plan of campaign marked out by Gen. Kouropatkin.

A correspondent with the Russian outposts, writing from Antung, on the Yalu River, under date of March 19, describes the fearful state of the roads and the journey from Feng-Huan-Cheng to Antung, which, he says, is impossible for vehicles.

The correspondent depicts Antung as a miserable collection of hovels, the inhabitants of which are in want of the necessities of life, and are unable to procure fire and use straw instead. The country between Feng-Huan-Cheng and Antung is sparsely settled. The Chinese avoided the high roads, preferring the mountain fastnesses. Milk, butter, and eggs are almost unknown.

Gen. Kouropatkin's visit to New-Chwang has inspired boundless confidence. The Commander-in-Chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position, in view of the expected Japanese attack while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice if necessary.

RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

A despatch to the London Express from Tien-Tsin says it is reported from Mukden that two trains, containing a large number of Russians, who were wounded in an engagement on the Yalu River, have passed through Mukden en route to Harbin.

IN SUPREME CONTROL.

The Japanese now control the whole Korean bank of the Yalu River, and are in especially strong force at Wiju. On Sunday forty foreign correspondents arrived at Chinnampo from Tokyo. It is expected that they will go north to the headquarters staff.

NEW ARMY CORPS.

Reports reached London on Sunday

that there is renewed activity in Corea, a second army, recently mobilized, being landed at the present time. The point of disembarkation is not given, but the troops undoubtedly are to reinforce the army which has taken possession of the Yalu and is preparing for an aggressive advance into Manchuria.

A STRONG POSITION.

While the first line of defence against the Japanese advance from Corea is a strong position, selected by Gen. Kouropatkin near Feng-Huan-Cheng, it is believed that the Russian line will hold out as long as possible, but the troops, which commands the Peking road. The place has many natural advantages for defence.

Gen. Kuroki's army, according to Russian advices, is strong out along the road between Anju and Wiju, its advance being severely impeded by bad roads, which made it difficult to drag by coolies, requiring eight days' march from Chong-Ju to the Yalu. For seventy miles the river is 500 fathoms wide, and at Yung-anpho it is ice-laden and barred by islands, whence the Russian sharpshooters can harass the Japanese advance.

The Russians have entrenched themselves heavily near Hai-Cheng, to block the progress of the Japanese in case they succeed in landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PLAN.

The Russian naval plan for retrieving the reverses at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has been communicated to one of the Embassies through official channels having access to the highest naval authorities at St. Petersburg. The plan is explained as follows:

Russia recognizes that Japan now has preponderating naval strength in the Far East, and will attempt to reverse it by two distinct moves. First, urgent efforts will be made to have a naval concentration at Port Arthur, the Baltic, Red Sea and Vladivostok fleets joining Vice-Admiral Makarov's command if possible, and thus giving the combined fleets preponderance over Vice-Admiral Togo.

Second, it is foreseen that it will be difficult and probably impossible to effect this concentration, as Admiral Togo may intercept the Baltic fleet before its arrival at Port Arthur. In that event the Baltic fleet, which is comparatively small, will attempt the perilous task of engaging the large Japanese fleet in the hope of disabling some of the Japanese ships, and thus reducing the Japanese effective. According to the Russian calculations, the Baltic fleet may cause annihilation in such an unequal combat, but it will have served a valuable end if it is able to cripple a sufficient number of Japanese ships to reduce Admiral Togo's naval strength below that of Admiral Makarov.

The foregoing information is not part of current speculative report, but comes from creditable official sources as being the determined Russian plan.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

The London Times correspondent in a despatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, says that the results of a week's cruise of the Times' despatch boat leads him to believe that the Japanese fleet is engaged in covering arrangements for a new landing of the troops recently mobilized. A close blockade of Port Arthur is not maintained, presumably owing to information regarding the condition of the channel. Moreover, sudden fogs are apt to occur at this time of the year, and they might give the Russian torpedo boats, which still have free egress, certain advantages. It is certain that no Japanese transports have yet entered the Gulf of Pechili, though it must be allowed that the persistence of the north-easterly breeze at Port Arthur suggests that the fleet is required for operations at a greater distance from the present fleet base, which is, of course, within easy striking distance of all points in the present theatre of hostilities except Vladivostok.

WHY RUSSIANS RETREATED.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokyo says that reports suggest that a scarcity of provisions and forage was probably the chief reason for the Russian retreat from Corea. The Russians have apparently stripped the country of everything edible.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Seoul tends to show that the Japanese will not suffer from the lack of food. It says that the commissariat of the northern army is marked by the same thoroughness that has distinguished its operations from the first. Thousands of provision carts went north through Ping-Yang last week.

MORE JAPANESE SAIL.

A despatch to the Paris Petit Journal from Tokyo states that 11 Japanese transports have left Nagasaki and Sasebo for Corea with 10,000 infantry of the Guards, bridge material and provisions, and conveyed by a warship.

SIX TRAINS DAILY.

The Berlin Tageblatt's war correspondent, Major Gadeke, writing on a train while nearing Harbin, Manchuria, March 19, says: "Only six trains daily pass east on the railroad to Manchuria, and only four thence to Harbin, but these consist of as many as thirty-eight cars. The railroad apparently

is able to meet the military demands."

The correspondent added that the Russians will be ready to take the offensive about the middle of this month.

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES.

Official returns of the Japanese casualties in the various attacks on Port Arthur show the losses were 23 killed and 91 wounded, 40 of whom recovered. It is expected that Vladivostok will be free of ice on the 24th inst.

JAPS ADVANCING TO THE YALU.

Information has been received at Tokyo that Japanese transports with stores have entered the estuary of the Yalu, and that troops are landing at various points on the Korean shore. Presumably gunboats are covering the movement. If this be true, the Russian forts erected on the other side of the river must be ineffective.

The Seoul correspondent of the Kokumin telegraph, on what he says is reliable authority, that the Japanese lines have advanced to the Yalu, thus proving that there is no considerable Russian force on the left bank of the river.

To SIEGE THE FISHERIES. The proprietor of the principal fisheries on Saghalien Island has been informed that the Japanese are preparing to make a descent on the island so soon as the ice shall permit. The inhabitants have petitioned that the Vladivostok squadron come to their defence.

THE MELANCHOLY CZAR.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Geneva says that the Czar on Wednesday received two officers who are going to the front to represent Switzerland. His Majesty seemed very nervous and melancholy. He discussed the repulse of the Cossacks at Chong-Ju, and said: "Do not be too severe in your criticisms. Remember, everything becomes difficult so far from a base."

MUST STAMP ALL ARMS.

Newspapers state that the Russians have ordered that the arms of the Chinese troops at Liao-Yang and in that neighborhood be stamped with the Russian mark. The bearers of unmarked arms will be treated as brigands.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Synopsis of Proceedings in the House of Commons.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mr. Broder, Dundas, was informed by Mr. Fisher, on Wednesday, that the quantity of butter and cheese exported from Canadian ports in the years 1898 to 1903 were as follows:

Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
1898.....253,787	189,703,323
1899.....20,130,105	189,827,839
1900.....25,259,737	185,984,430
1901.....16,335,528	195,926,397
1902.....27,855,978	200,946,401
1903.....34,128,944	229,099,925

The amount of butter and cheese, respectively, which was exported in cold storage during these years, was as follows:

Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
1898.....209,172	5,514
1899.....429,734	1,406
1900.....227,863
1901.....410,893	56,500
1902.....525,735	7,127
1903.....335,395

There was also exported in cold storage compartments in 1901 23,269 pounds of cheese, in 1902 80,337 pounds of cheese, and in 1903 43,800 pounds of cheese.

DOMINION FISHERIES.

Mr. Prefontaine presented the annual report of the Fisheries Department for 1902. It shows that 77,801 persons were employed in the Canadian fisheries during the year, the craft and gear used being valued at \$11,805,959. The lobster fishery employed 33,503 persons. There are at present 723 lobster canners, and the plant is valued at \$1,237,636. In British Columbia there are 75 salmon canneries, valued at \$1,500,000, employing 17,098 persons, and producing 60,103,776 cans of salmon annually. In Pechili there are 64 fishing schooners, and last year 24. Eight Canadian vessels operating near the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic last year took 21,126 fur seals. The total value of the fisheries in 1902 was \$21,959,463, as against \$25,731,153 the year previous. The British Columbia salmon path alone gave a reduction of two and a half millions.

Dunes of fish caught in Ontario was \$1,265,700, a decrease of \$162,372. The Federal expenditure in fisheries was \$527,944, and the revenue \$78,635. During the last fiscal year \$11,826,646 worth of fish products was exported to foreign countries.

CHEESE COOLING STATION.

Mr. Blain asked what was the total expenditure in connection with the cheese cooling room at Woodstock, Ont., up to March 1st, 1904. Fisher requested Mr. Blain to make a motion for a return, at the question involved a great deal of delay.

Questions by Mr. Taylor regarding the same expenditure at Brockville, Cavendish, Que., and St. Hyacinthe, Que., were similarly disposed of.

APPLES ON SHIPBOARD.

Mr. Smith, Wentworth, was informed by Mr. Fisher that the Government inspector had examined the compartments in which apples were stored on the outer voyage from Canadian ports on a number of vessels. The system adopted on these boats was as follows:—Ontarian, Sirocco fans; Manchester City and Manchester Shipper, Gibbs' ventilators; and electric fans; Fredericton, Kensington, Southwark, Canadian, Ontarian and Montreal, cool air compartments. The fast had the system of cool ventilation.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 12.—Wheat—The demand for Ontario grades is slow, and prices are irregular. No. 2 white and red winter wheat is quoted at 92 to 93c for full grade. Spring wheat is nominal at 87c east, and 82c to 83c west. Manitoba wheat steady, with No. 1 Northern selling at \$1 at Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 97c, and No. 3 Northern at 93 to 94c. No. 1 hard is nominal at \$1.02. Grinding in transit prices are above those quoted.

Oats—The market is steady, with fair offerings and little demand. No. 2 white quoted at 31c north and west, and 31½c south. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east, and No. 2 at 31½c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with the demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 44c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west and 66c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices easier. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 54c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 53c. Canadian corn is nominal at 83½c west for yellow, and 88c for mixed.

Rye—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east and west.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 50 to 51c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged; buyers' at \$3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$2.30 to \$4.50 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.30; No. 2 patents, \$5; and strong bakers', \$4.90 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts at \$18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$16.50 and shorts at \$17.50; Manitoba bran in sacks, \$20, and shorts at \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 5½ to 6c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$2 for comb.

Hay—No. 1 timothy quoted at \$9.50 a ton here.

Straw—The market is dull, without offerings, and prices nominal around \$5.50 on track here.

Maple Syrup—There are some offerings of new, which sell at \$1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—Choice cars are quoted at 75c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 70c per bag.

Poultry—Chickens, 11 to 13c per lb., turkeys are quoted at 15 to 16c per lb. for fresh killed; ducks, 13c; and geese at 10 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Rolls are more plentiful, and prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest, 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; choice large rolls and selected dairy tubs, 15 to 16c; medium and low grades, 12½ to 14c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c, solids, 18½ to 19c.

Eggs—The market is weak on heavy receipts, with case lots quoted at 16 to 17c per dozen.

Cheese—Market quiet at steady prices. We quote:—Finest September's, 11c; late Fall and seconds, 9½ to 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings moderate. Car lots at \$6.25 delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, \$16.50 to \$17; do., short cut, \$18.50. Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 12c; heavy, 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 12½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 14c. The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tires, 8½c; ribs, 8½c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

Business at MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 12.—There was some demand for oats for milling purposes, and a sale of 50,000 bushels of No. 2 white reported at 32c per bush. High freights; there were also some enquiry for peas, 72c per bush, was bid about for a round lot, and sales of car lots were made at a figure equal to the above.

The spot market for oats was unchanged; No. 3 white being quoted at 34½c per bush, ex store. Flour—Market steady; business reported rather quiet; we quote Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$5.40; Manitoba spring bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$5; extra rollers, in bags, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Rolled oats—Sales in small lots were made at \$2.32½ to \$2.35 per bag; a fair trade is passing in cornmeal at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag. Feed—We quote Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario, in bulk, \$19.50 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21; and mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton as to quality. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat back, \$19.50; compound, \$7 to \$8; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9c; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 13½ to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7 to \$7.50; country dressed

ed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.50. Eggs—New, laid, 18c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19½ to 20c; new made, 20½ to 21c; full grade Fall makes, 19½ to 21½c; Western dairy, 15 to 15½c; rolls, 16 to 17c; creamery, 18 to 19c. Cheese—Ontario, 9½ to 10c; Townships, 9½ to 10c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, April 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1; No. 2 Northern, 96 to 98c old July, 87½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 72 to 73c. Barley—No. 2, 62 to 63c; sample, 40 to 52c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 51c; July, 52c.

Buffalo, April 12.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.09. Corn—Stronger; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn, 54 to 54½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; No. 2 white, 46½c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 1 quoted at 54c.

Minneapolis, April 12.—Wheat—May, 95½c; July, 95c; September, 81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 95½c; No. 2 Northern, \$5.15; first patents, \$4.95 to \$5.05; first clears, \$2.60; \$3.65; second clears, \$2.50 to \$2.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 12.—Business was active in butchers' cattle to-day, and prices were firmly maintained.

A limited number of exporters' were sold. The quality of these was good, but the market was quiet and prices were weak. The enquiry was light.

Stockers and feeders kept in brisk demand, but the small receipts prevented buyers securing sufficient supplies. Stock calves and short keep feeders are particularly wanted.

Sheep were in fair demand, while lambs sold freely at firm prices for grain-fed stock. The run made buying active, prices were unchanged.

Drovers shipping cattle from up-country stations, said that a great delay took place in the forwarding of their cattle. Loads that were shipped on Tuesday and Wednesday morning did not reach the market till this afternoon.

Exporters' cattle were quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.80 per cwt.

An active tone dominated the market for butchers' cattle to-day, and values held strong. We quote:—Picked lots equal in quality to exporters', \$4.45 to \$4.60; good loads, \$4.25 to \$4.35; fair to good, \$3.80 to \$4.15; common to fair, \$3.50 to \$3.60; rough cows, \$2.50 to \$3.20 per cwt.

Butchers' and exporters' bulls were unchanged. We quote:—\$3.40 to \$3.75 for export bulls, \$3 to \$3.40 for feeders, and \$2.50 up for lights.

Trade in feeders was light on limited deliveries. A number of stock calves were sold. Quotations follow:—Feeder, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.45; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stock calves, 400 to 600 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.65 per cwt.

Trade in sheep continued active. We quote:—Heavy ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; light sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.25; bucks, \$3.25 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.50; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Calves sold at 4 to 6c per lb. or \$2 to \$10 each.

Milk cows were steady at \$30 to \$55 each.

The prices of hogs were unchanged. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime lagoon quality, off cars, Toronto, \$4.75; fats, \$4.50; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

TREACHEROUS THIBETANS.

Fired at British Officers During a Parley.

A despatch to The London Times from Kalatso, Tibet, dated Thursday, reports that 200 Thibetans at the village of Samonda, in treacherous firing a volley at a party of British officers whom they invited to parley with them aimed badly. No one was injured, but the action is supposed to indicate the tactics which the Thibetans intend to employ at the first opportunity to employ their reinforcements are arriving at Gyantse to oppose the British advance.

VALUABLE RELICS STOLEN.

Raid on Geological Survey Museum at Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: A valuable collection of Indian and Eskimo relics has been stolen from the Geological Survey Museum. They are of the Thibetans made of ivory, bone, and a kind that cannot be easily replaced. The thieves made use of false keys in order to get access to the cases. Besides specimens of the handiwork of the Indians, a rare collection of shells was raided.

RUSSIANS NOT PREPARED.

It is not believed that the Russian troops between Antung and Chientichang (about ten miles north of Antung) comprises the main Russian force, and consequently the engagement which is looked for at or near these places probably will not be decisive, but only a forerunner of larger operations.

The Russians are constructing entrenchments at several points on the Yalu and Tumen Rivers. These entrenchments, however, are not yet completed, and if the Japanese succeed in forcing their way past one line of defence it would give them a distinct advantage and make it more difficult for the Russians to concentrate to oppose them. The ice on the Yalu is melting rapidly and the muddy roads make promptness in military operations most difficult.

JAPANESE SPIES.

A despatch to the London Times from Chiofo says that the Russians captured two Japanese spies at New-Chwang last Tuesday. They had plans of the new fortifications.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Seeding has begun in a few districts of Manitoba. The Northern Elevator Company will erect a large flour mill at Winnipeg.

The customs collections in Hamilton last month were \$146,021, in increase of \$80,652.

Hon. W. B. Vail, formerly Minister of Militia in Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's Administration, died at Dover, England, exports of marble.

Fifty marble cutters are on strike in Montreal, because granite and stone cutters are employed on marble. Peterboro ratapayers will vote on the by-law to guarantee \$100,000 bonds of the sugar company on May 1.

For hitting a policeman with a beer bottle when being arrested at Winnipeg, Edward Wagner was sentenced to four months in jail.

The Brandon Board of Health is protesting against the John H. Stratford Hospital, of that place, receiving patients with contagious diseases.

J. T. Giffin, the C. P. R. land commissioner for the Northwest, stated in Montreal that the company would sell no more land in the west to the speculator, but only to the settler.

The stonecutters at Montreal will strike on May 1 if their pay for cutting sandstone is not increased from 36 to 40 cents an hour, and limestone 28, 31, 34 and 36 to 40 cents an hour. India linoleum and heavy work on marble to be cut at the same prices as sandstone.

The British Board of Trade returns for March show an increase in imports of \$8,739,000, and a decrease in exports of \$1,449,500.

UNITED STATES.

The Irish Nationalists of Cleveland, Ohio, have adopted resolutions against an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

George Wresak, of Upper Lehigh, Pa., has been arrested charged with the murder of his wife, whom he is alleged to have struck on the head with a flatiron during a family quarrel a week ago.

GENERAL.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, grandmother of King Alfonso, is dead.

An important convention between Turkey and Bulgaria was signed at Constantinople.

An earthquake in Macedonia killed and injured many people and destroyed 1,500 houses.

It is reported that a recent decision of Emperor William who selected as arbiter, averted war between Austria and Italy.



Oh, yes, I formed the Habit

of buying my CLOTHES and FURNISHINGS here and found it to be a good one. Would certainly advise anyone to

Get the Same Habit.

Yes, there are others, but everything you get at WARD'S seems to have a natty, neat, up-to-date appearance. You feel as though you are in it. I suppose it is because he gives all his time and attention to Men's Wear, and this is the age for specialists.

Referring to the above conversation, we would say, that our Spring Stock is larger than usual and we are a little crowded for show room but will try and remedy that in the near future, and ask you, if there is anything in Men's Wear that you cannot see displayed please ask for it and we will show you just what you want. We are still selling Hats. Have you got yours yet at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Just a Gentle Reminder that we have everything in the way of Housecleaning Supplies for Spring.

Another shipment of WALL PAPER just arrived, and our stock is larger and better than ever. Papers from 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 10c to 50c. roll, with border and ceilings to match.

See our special Granite Paper at 6c. roll. It can be cleaned as easily as paint. Our Papers are all American, guaranteed fast colors.

Some odd lots of Border and Paper to clear at 4c. and 5c. were 10c., 12c. and 15c.

In LACE CURTAINS we offer you special values at 25c. 50c. 75c., \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Spot Muslins, Scrim, Net, Frilled Muslins and Colored Art Muslins from 8c. to 50c. yd.

In TAPESTRY and CHENILLE CURTAINS we have some very handsome new designs. Prices from \$3.00 to \$11.50.

We are offering special values in CARPETS and RUGS, a clearing out sale, 18c., 25c., 30c. to \$1.25 yd.

JAPANESE MATTINGS at 12c., 15c., 18c. and 25c.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS, 25, 45, 50, 60, 80c., \$1.00 to \$2.40 per yd.

If you are making a Carpet try our REXALL Household Dyes. One package dyes cotton, wool or silk, and does not color the hands, 3 for 25c.

C. F. STICKLE. HEADACHES.

Over 75 per cent. of Headaches can be directly traced to eye strain. The eye in its endeavor to overcome some defect causes the strain which results in headache.

If your eyes are causing you any trouble let us examine them, for this we make no charge. We will guarantee to fit you should you require glasses or no pay.

Dozens of our patients have been permanently cured of constant headache by our properly fitted glasses.

W. H. CALDER,
Optician and Jeweler, STIRLING.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE Canada's Great Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, added this year, is an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDERED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in another column.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 65c.

BELLEVILLE NURSERIES SURPLUS SALE.

Special prices for 30 days on Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape, Raspberry, Strawberry and other small fruits.

Hardy Roses, Shrubs and Climbing Vines suitable for Lawn and Cemetery.

Norway Spruce, 3 ft., extra fine.

Orders booked, subject to stock being satisfactory, on inspection at the Nursery when ready for delivery.

Send list of wants for prices and save Agent's commission. All stock guaranteed true to name as represented.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, 4c, Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.
Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.
Money to Loan at 4.50 for 6 per cent, according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 185

FOR SALE

Good House and Barn, with two acres of land more or less, opposite the English Church, Stirling. For further particulars apply to

ALFRED McCUTCHEON.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, \$1.00.
J. McKEOWN, Prop., East Half Lot 29, 7th Con. Sidney.

NEWS-ARGUS

To Jan. 1, 1905,
for 65c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the NEWS-ARGUS that Mr. Welch has appeared in a somewhat ridiculous manner in your columns. Now it appears as if Peter is acquainted with Mr. Carnegie. If he had only been acquainted with this Mr. Carnegie a few years ago it is not likely he would have become bankrupt and made an assignment. I have been J. P. yet. Now, Sir, I am writing this letter trying to base it on facts. Truth appears to be what he is trying to father. I shall state things as they are; let the public judge. Mr. Welch repeats the statement I made before: "The people took exception to many things." He says they did, and "good reasons." Now, Sir, who are the people, and what are their reasons? The people are the law-breaking people, and their reasons are that they did not like to come to justice. They were not temperance people at all.

The next thing he is doing is bringing in his political cry, which is a shame and a disgrace for a man who has talked temperance all his life, just for his own sweet satisfaction. (A drowning man will grasp at a straw.) Just to show you how far he is astray I shall state here some things that he has said in his political cry. But to try to keep politics out of this temperance question I shall state as follows: I went to Stirling to lay charges against two Spring Brook hotels. I did so, I was asked for witnesses. I gave them, and the Inspector said "I will prosecute those men myself for buying liquor." Where does politics come in there? If politics comes in anywhere it is in the next thing I did. There was a charge laid against five Grits. What did I do? I did my duty. I laid the charge to the Inspector, and he took action.

He says the next thing I did was to hunt up offenses. I say that is not true. All the charges were given me in Spring Brook, and without asking for them at that. After the charges were given me I often would make inquiry into the case. He talks about the understanding at the time of my appointment as Justice of the Peace. I got from the Council who told me to do my duty or they would put me out; and when asked about the men who bought liquor, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Whitton, Mr. Tanner and Mr. Burkitt replied, "fine them." The question is, all through did I do any more than the constable could do in this township, whether constable or not.

Now, he says the next thing I did was to lay the charge against those boys so late that they could not retaliate. I will just say that I took pattern after Mr. Welch, when he laid the charge against the hotel and retained his own son for witness. The only difference I can see is that my witness swore to what he said he would, and did not, for fifty cents and his dinner, swear he found the bottles of whiskey back by the C. P. R. track, after saying he got it in Spring Brook.

The next thing he says I blamed Mr. Flint. That is not true. His letter he wrote Mr. Flint was only a hearsay on Mr. Welch's part. He refers to Mr. John Morgan, Wm. Haslett, N. White, and others. Here is a letter written to Mr. Flint:

Spring Brook, April 18, '04.
Mr. Flint, P. M.
Belleville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Mr. P. A. Lott did not say that you were to blame and would hold Potts for a witness.

I am yours truly,
John Morgan.

Wm. Haslett and N. White also say they never heard me say it to the best of their knowledge. It is not that enough to show you that their letters were misleading, and did not contain the truth. I believe Mr. Thos. Rupert is to blame for the misrepresentation of my statement given to Mr. Welch. Now, Sir, I am going to state this case about these boys as is, and why Potts was not pulled the third time. Here are the facts. Potts had just paid one fine and had another charge against him at that time for which he has been since fined. I went to the Inspector and told him about the charge against the boys. He said, "who are your witnesses?" I said I knew of none but Potts, and he said "I have one charge against Potts now and we had better keep him for witness," and gave me authority to go to Belleville and lay the charge. I did so, and Mr. Flint asked me the same question, "who are your witnesses?" I told him the same thing. Then I told him what the Inspector said, Mr. Flint said, "have we a charge against Potts?" I told him, yes, and he said very well we shall retain him for witness. Now, sir, you would think by his letter that Potts had never been fined at all. But you see that is not so, nor did I save him any, only as directed by the temperance people.

Now sir, he says I was after somebody and that somebody was my political opponents. I say no. It was the hotel keepers. Compare the condition of things then with to-day, and you will see the need of being after somebody. What need a man fear me being after him if he does not break the law? Now, it is to be wondered at if I did say I was after somebody. When the Council appointed me I asked them to appoint another man with me. Mr. Morgan said he would act with me. But no, I was just the chap they wanted. I asked them to appoint a committee. But no came again. But that was not all—see the low, unprincipled things that was said about me. It was said that there was not a man dirty enough in the Conservative party to do the work so they got me. Another big fellow said they did not think I would take any action and things would go on as they were. But they all got left bad.

Sure sir, I do not think that anybody blames me but Mr. Welch, because nearly all the rest were in Stirling one day and in my presence made a motion, moved and seconded and T. C. McConnell put the motion and made them all stand on their feet, to exonerate me from all blame. Mr. Welch says I am very anxious about my reputation. If I had none I would not care so much about stating the facts of the case. That is likely why Mr. Welch is so heedless of the truth in his letter.

You will see by his letter that he has some day learned a little scripture. You will see by what he refers to what is in his heart:—"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." I think he would have been far more thought of had he learned more of the fifth commandment as well as the ninth, and put it into practice years ago.

Now sir, I am not a Doctor, but I think I could prescribe a remedy for his eternal welfare:—Add together Leviticus 19:35, Prov. 17:15, Prov. 15:20, Isa. 55:7. Mix thoroughly, take a little before breakfast each day until cured.

I am yours truly,

P. A. LOTT.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Temperance Association of Rawdon, which would no doubt be of interest to many of your readers. Kindly insert the same in your columns and oblige, Yours truly,
JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman of Rawdon Temperance Association.

Harold, April 11th, '04.

Minutes of a special meeting of temperance workers of Rawdon township held in the Town Hall at the above place on the above date, on account of the stand the township Council took in dismissing P. A. Lott as special constable; therefore we, (the temperance people) are practically without a man to look after the enforcement of the Local Option By-law in this township.

After a good deal of discussion it was moved by Mr. Wm. McKeljohn, and seconded by Mr. Cyrus Lloyd that the Council be waited upon by a deputation of the temperance workers, composed of the Chairman of each ward and the President of the Temperance Association, and any others who can accompany them, and request the Council to grant one half of the fines imposed on the half of what comes in to the Council treasury to the person laying the charge, be the same a private individual or county constable. Carried.

Moved by Mr. T. J. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Jno. Morgan, that Mr. Lott be requested to look after the Local Option By-law until the deputation waits on the Council. Carried.

C. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

A Denial.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—I have just learned that a report is being circulated throughout the township of Rawdon that I laid a charge against Mr. Theodore Reid for purchasing some liquor which had been prescribed for his wife, who was very ill at the time. I wish to contradict this statement, and to say that the report of such a charge having been laid is entirely false.

Yours, etc.,
P. A. LOTT.

April 21st, 1904.

Senator Wark, who was 100 years old last February, passed through Montreal on his way to attend his duties in Ottawa on Tuesday last. He was hale and hearty, and not only was well physically, but he still had a young heart; his feelings were young. He is the oldest legislator in the British Empire.

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Yours, etc.,
P. A. LOTT.

"Sterling Hall." A CURTAIN LECTURE.

Have you a thought of wanting Curtains at the time of the Spring Housecleaning. If so, you ought to see our very large and attractive assortment of good values. Come and have a look. No trouble to show them.

Frilled Nets and Muslins at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. yd.
Curtain Lace, by the yard, at 10c., 15c., 20c., and 25c. yd.
Curtain Serims at 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. and 20c. yd.
Art Muslins at 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yd.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 25c. to \$5 pr.
Swiss Lace Curtains, - \$3 to \$6.50 pr.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, \$3 to \$5 pr.



Wall Paper.

We show values that stand for economy and true worth. Sow the seeds for Spring buying by having a look to-day. Prices 3c. to 25c. roll.

A Spring Carnival.

There's a grand carnival assortment of Cream Waistings being shown which should attract the Ladies. SPECIALTIES in Nun's Veilings, Crepe de Chine, Plain Lustres, Fancy Lustres, Sicilians, Grenadines and Plain and Fancy Hockings at 25c. to 50c. per yd.

Kid Gloves.

All sizes just received in PEWNEY'S guaranteed goods, blacks and colors at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

SPRING SUITS

FOR DISCERNING MEN.

When you buy your Suit at "Sterling Hall" you have the assurance of economy in price and a lasting satisfaction in results. Our stock represents the best efforts in style and workmanship of the best workshops in Canada—equal in every respect to the best custom tailored work, at a saving of \$5.00 to \$8.00 a suit.

SPECIAL SUIT VALUES at \$10, \$12, \$14, and good values at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This line is receiving careful attention and our customers are assured the best going values.

The SOVEREIGN Shoe for Men at \$3.25 to \$5.00 is correct in style and quality.

The REVELATION, American Shoe for Women, is extra special value at \$3.00.

GROCERY LIST.

5 lbs. Cooking Figs for	25c.	6 bars White Castile Soap for	25c.
5 lbs. Prunes for	25c.	6 bars Comfort Soap for	25c.
5 lbs. Village Biscuit for	25c.	Vim, per box	10c.
3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for	25c.	Apricots, 1 lb. box	10c.
3 lbs. Seedless Raisins for	25c.	Dried Peaches, 1 lb. box	10c.
4 lbs. Cleaned Currants for	25c.	7 lbs. Tillsen's Aberdeen Oats, in cotton bag, for	25c.
2 lbs. Best Soda for	5c.		

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SEASONABLE SHOES.

The latest and the best are to be found in our stock. Our new EXPRESS Shoes for Spring are acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be the finest shoes ever brought to Stirling. They make life's walk easy they are such perfect fitters. The prices are stamped on every shoe. Button, Lace and Oxford, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. The EXPRESS Shoes need no breaking in. We have plenty of cheaper lines in stock.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

When you want SHOE POLISH come to us. We keep Black Cat, 2 in 1, Black "O", Patent Leather Cream.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN ALBERT HEGGLE, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of John Albert Heggale, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of February, A.D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Robert Johnston or Mrs. Emily A. Fair, Minto, Ont., the Executors of the said estate, or to her Solicitor as hereunder, above named deceased, on or before the 30th day of April, 1904, a statement in writing of their claims and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And all persons indebted to the said estate must pay their accounts on or before the date above mentioned to the said Administrator, and notice is further given that after the date mentioned the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, and to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as required.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administrator.
Dated at Stirling, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of BENJAMIN HAGEMAN FAIR, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hageman Fair, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of February, A.D. 1904, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Robert Johnston or Mrs. Emily A. Fair, Minto, Ont., the Executors of the said estate, or to her Solicitor as hereunder, above named deceased, on or before the 30th day of April, 1904, a statement in writing of their claims and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executors, on or before the said 30th day of April, A.D. 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWEEL,
Solicitor for Executors.
Dated the 30th day of March, 1904.

The Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000

This Bank has unexcelled facilities for handling your Banking Business.



Advances made to Farmers, at reasonable rates. Sale notes discounted or taken for collection. Forms supplied free of charge.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed from date of deposit. One dollar will open an account.

Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

A RUSSIAN DISASTER

Battleship and Destroyer Sunk With Great Loss of Life.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The most serious disaster to Russian arms since the war was declared occurred on Wednesday morning at Port Arthur, when the first-class battleship Petropavlovsk was lost. Vice-Admiral Makarov, commander of the naval forces in the Far East, and practically the entire crew going down with the vessel, says a St. Petersburg despatch. Of 450 officers and men on board, but 38 were rescued, all of them more or less severely wounded. Included in the latter is Grand Duke Cyril and the commander of the warship.

According to the official advice, the disaster was due to the warship accidentally striking a mine. Makarov had gone out with the vessel to the rescue of a cruiser which had been cut off by the Japanese fleet, but finding himself outnumbered, returned to the roadstead, in entering which he struck the mine.

A torpedo boat flotilla, supported by five Japanese warships, engaged the Russian cruiser Bayan, making for Port Arthur from the direction of the Yalu. The Russian cruiser Asakoid and the Petropavlovsk issued from Port Arthur to assist the Bayan. At 6.45 o'clock the Russians made for the shelter of the forts, and the accident occurred. Whether or not a naval battle occurred is not officially stated. Subsequently the Japanese were reinforced by their full fleet, and Port Arthur was bombarded for two hours, but no damage was occasioned.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTEMPT.

The London Tuesday morning papers repeat, but do not verify, the various rumors of the attempted or impending landing of the Japanese on or near the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Temps the effort to land there will be made simultaneously with an attempt to cross the Yalu River.

The Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent of the London Express, referring to the alleged imminent landing north of Port Arthur, says that scores of transports have been seen passing between Japan and the Bay of Corea during the last few days. Each transport fleet was accompanied by a steamer equipped with wireless telegraph instruments, thereby keeping in constant touch with Admiral Togo. The correspondent also says that startling events, equal in importance to those of last week, are to be expected shortly.

ATTEMPT THAT FAILED.

Further details received at St. Petersburg of the attempted landing by Japanese troops on the shores of Corea Bay between Port Arthur and the Yalu River April 12, which was frustrated by the Russians. A Japanese torpedo boat flotilla scouted the shores of the bay, but was received with such a heavy fire from land batteries at Taku-Shan, Ching-Tai-Tse, Tchehan and Bedcino, that it retired. Vice-Admiral Togo's flagship then recalled nine transports, which were on the way to land troops. A squadron of ten warships protecting the transports withdrew with them. The Russians have twenty thousand troops concentrated at Taku-Shan.

TO ATTACK VLADIVOSTOCK.

A telegram received at Rome from Harbin says that a squadron of Japanese warships has appeared in the vicinity of Vladivostok and the commander is preparing to resist an attack.

OUTPOSTS IN TOUCH.

An official telegram received at St. Petersburg states that there is no change in the situation on the Yalu River. The Russian outposts are now on the islands of the river, six hundred yards from the Japanese outposts, which are preparing to retire.

Major-General Flueg, chief of the military staff at Port Arthur, telegraphs that all statements regarding a siege and fall of Port Arthur are unfounded.

A detachment of Russian troops which left Southern Ussuri has reached Maocshan (on the west bank of the Yalu River, 175 miles north of Ping-Yang), without having encountered any of the enemy. The detachment has occupied a mountain pass between Manchuria and Corea, which it is fortifying with mountain batteries.

TRYING TO LAND.

Rumors were in circulation at St. Petersburg of a fresh engagement on the Yalu River. The Russians, but a despatch received by the general staff to-night says that the situation is unchanged, and that all is quiet on the Yalu.

There is nothing confirmatory of the oft-repeated statement of the landing of Japanese troops in the vicinity of Port Arthur, although the general opinion in military circles there is that the latest bombardment was intended as a mask to cover the landing of a Japanese force.

It is said that the Japanese torpedo flotilla attack on Port Arthur April 13 was intended to cover a landing from nine transports at Shemang-tai-tse, twenty miles south-west of Taku-shan, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the Port Arthur troops to Su-Yen and Keping, destroying the railway and preventing troops stationed in Southern Liao-Tung effect-

ing a junction with the main Russian forces concentrated at Liao-Yang and Mukden. The execution of this operation only failed owing to the fact that all places on the peninsula suitable for the landing of troops are protected by mines, are well fortified and strongly guarded.

790 RUSSIANS PERISHED.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that 40 officers and 750 men perished in the sinking of the Petropavlovsk.

It is stated that an American engineer arrived on Saturday and started for Port Arthur to direct the operations of three submarines which were forwarded in March on orders from Admiral Makarov.

PORIEDA BADLY DAMAGED.

The New-Chwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphed that he interviewed an officer who was on a train that passed through Tachichiau, carrying men wounded on the Petropavlovsk to Harbin. He said that during the running action the battleship Porieda was badly damaged by a torpedo. There was a large hole made in her bows at the waterline, and three of her compartments filled. The officer claimed that one Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer was sunk. Before the Petropavlovsk went down there were two distinct explosions, the first one being a mine and the second the battleship's magazines.

On the eve of the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk it is stated that the Czar received a telegram from Admiral Makarov, stating that he was about to fight a decisive engagement with the enemy. A story is current among the Czar's entourage, that when his Majesty heard of the disaster he wept. Afterwards, speaking of Admiral Alexieff, he exclaimed: "That man brings us nothing but ill-luck." At the same time he declared his intention to recall Admiral Alexieff, but was dissuaded, his counselors urging the bad impression such a step would make in the present circumstances.

FAIL TO BLOW UP BRIDGE.

Two Japanese officers, attired as Tibetan lamas, have been arrested for trying to blow up a railway bridge on the River Luni, in Manchuria. The scene of their attempt of exploit was Foulardi, north of Harbin.

A despatch to the London Express from Tokio, says that the effectiveness of the Japanese mines was due to the explosive invented by Prof. Shimose, a Japanese. He claims that it is far more powerful than hydrite, melinite, or any other high explosive.

ILLNESS AMONG TROOPS.

According to the reports of spies, the Japanese troops in Corea have been ravaged by various diseases. One of these diseases, called "im-bion," is a kind of intermittent typhus. Another called "souda," which has not yet been studied by European doctors, promotes premature death. The patients lose their teeth, become extremely weak, and the nails are twisted back on the fingers. Dysentery is very prevalent among the Russians at Harbin.

FIGURES ON LONG WAR.

Henry Norman, M.P., who has consistently held a brief for Russia, writes from St. Petersburg to London of the calm confidence of the heads of Russian official life in regard to the final issues of the war. While they recognize the courage and resources of the Japanese, and the fact that the war was begun a year before their own preparations were complete, they believe that all-round power will insure victory. In regard to money, they point out that the war chest contains 1,600,000,000 roubles, which is twice the gold reserve of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman himself saw ingots of gold.

In regard to the condition of the Czar, Mr. Norman, who had a long personal interview with him on Thursday, strongly contradicts the reports of his physical and mental breakdown. He says that he heard from the Czar's lips the clearest and most concise statement of the situation. His Majesty spoke with perfect frankness, asking very direct questions and requesting equally frank replies.

PORT ARTHUR DEMORALIZED.

A despatch to the London Express from New-Chwang says that the naval disaster on Wednesday has completely demoralized the defenders of Port Arthur. The confidence inspired by Admiral Makarov has entirely evaporated. The gloomiest forebodings are expressed regarding the fate of the stronghold in view of the possibility of Admiral Togo following up his advantage with another attack.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Express says that a Chinese vessel which has just arrived there reports that there is no trace of the Japanese outside of Port Arthur. Other reports confirm the impression that Admiral Togo has gone to his base to refit, as some of the vessels must have suffered damage.

LAND BATTLE.

A despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Admiral Togo's fleet escorted a great number of transports to a point west of the Yalu River. The troops began to disembark without detecting a force of Russian troops, who were concealed on shore. When 12,000 had disembarked the Russian attacked them, and drove them back to their ships, inflicting heavy losses in men and guns.

ATTACK ON FORT.

The London Times prints a despatch dated "Off Port Arthur," and sent by wireless telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei, which says that Japanese torpedo boats attacked Port Arthur early Wednesday morning. The bombardment began at 9.45 o'clock in the morning.

In another despatch the correspondent says—"At 4.30 this morning, the main light and amid rain squalls, I saw a squadron of warships in line ahead steering a course similar to our own. As the light increased it proved to be a Japanese squadron of six battleships followed by a first-class cruiser squadron. Six ships were in the line ahead, the third and fourth vessels being the Kasuga and Nishin, which were making their first appearance in the fleet. The Mitsk was leading. They were shaping their course for Port Arthur. Forty miles distant from the port the battleships drew out at full speed, and the Kasuga and Nishin left the cruisers and joined the battleships, the other cruisers remaining behind. The interval between them was maintained by a destroyer division and a despatch boat. As we neared Port Arthur we found two first-class and four second-class cruisers already there. This squadron had covered the torpedo boat attack, which was made in the small hours of the morning.

"The battleships now hoisted their fighting flags and steamed in formation, the Mikasa leading and the new ships bringing up the rear to within six miles of Port Arthur's frowning promontory.

"At 10.20 the shore batteries opened, but their fire was only desultory, and it seemed as though Admiral Togo was making a demonstration, rather than a bombardment. Three times his fighting squadron circled around in front of the enemy's position, drawing a desultory fire, and at noon Admiral Togo withdrew his battleships to the south. It was inspiring to see how the powerful squadron of fighting machines maneuvered, the less protected vessels manoeuvring with a superior distance, their evolutions at a snail's pace. Later, although I went closer to Port Arthur than I had ever before, I saw no sign of any Russian shipping. The shells which fell nearest to us exploded on impact with the water. The Japanese maneuvering was at eighteen knots an hour. So far as I could see, they suffered no damage. The expenditure of ammunition was small. It was a magnificent force, the most powerful individual fleet, indeed, which ever sailed the Eastern seas. Including the torpedo craft, there were forty Japanese vessels."

JAPS WIN SKIRMISHES.

Details of the first skirmish on the Yalu River, which occurred last Sunday, arrived at Tokio on Wednesday in the official report of Admiral Togo. The text of the report follows: "In accordance with my instructions, the captain of the cruiser Kasuga directed Lieut. Yamaguchi, with five men, to scout in the mouth of the Yalu. They accomplished their work and safely returned to the Kasuga on Monday. They entered the river in the afternoon at 2 o'clock Sunday. They discovered a party of Russians leaving the right bank of the river near Toag Turyouh. A junk, Lieut. Yamaguchi attacked them, a patrol of mounted Japanese troops on the left bank of the river joining in the attack. In the meantime another Russian junk joined the first one and the Russians retired, reaching the bank. They then fled inland. The exchange of fire lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The enemy had nine killed and two injured. We had no casualties."

JAPS SENT IN MINES.

It has been learned from Japanese sources at Chefoo that the attack on the Russian Port Arthur fleet was planned and put into effect in the following manner.

"The daylight Japanese torpedo boats made a dash for the mine field before the port, and at the same time laid mines across the outer entrance to the harbor. They then retired and joined the main squadron. The Russian ships were sent coming out. The battleship Petropavlovsk struck one of the mines laid by a Japanese torpedo boat and was destroyed."

28 OFFICERS LOST.

Twenty-eight Russian officers were lost on board of the Petropavlovsk, including Capt. Vasilief, belonging to the 1st division, and four members of his staff, including Rear-Admiral Molias, the chief of staff, and Lieut. von Kobe, the aide-de-camp of Grand Duke Cyril. That Vorostchik (the celebrated painter of battle scenes) was among those lost is now officially known.

THE LOST BATTLESHIP.

The Petropavlovsk, twice previously reported damaged in Japanese attacks on Port Arthur, was a first-class battleship of 10,900 tons displacement, and 14,213 indicated horsepower. She was 307½ feet long, had 69 feet beam, and her armoured belt was of about 16 inches of steel, with 19 inches of steel armor on her turrets. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, 21 small guns and six torpedo tubes. Her complement when fully manned was 700 men. She was built in 1893.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 19.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter wheat at 92 to 93c low freight. Spring wheat is nominal at 87c, and goose at 81 to 82c. Manitoba wheat steady, with No. 1 Northern selling at 99c to \$1 at Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 96, and No. 3 Northern at 92c. No. 1 hard is nominal at \$1.01. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 31c north and west, and 31½c low freight. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east, and No. 2 at 31½c east. No. 2 mixed at 33½c on track, Toronto. Barley—No. 2 offered at 44c middle freight; No. 3 extra at 43c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freight. Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 65 to 66c outside, and choice milling lots at 68 to 70c.

Flour—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 54c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 53c. Canadian corn is nominal at 84½c west for yellow, and 85c for mixed. Rye—No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east and west. Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 50 to 51c middle freight.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged; buyers at \$3.55 middle freight in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.50 in bbls. Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.30; No. 2 patents, \$5, and strong bakers' \$4.90 on track, Toronto.

Milled—Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts at \$18.50. Hare At outside points bran is quoted at \$16.50, and shorts at \$17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$20, and shorts at \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. for the best stock. Dried apples—Prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6 to 6½c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality. Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Combs quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hay—No. 1 timothy quoted at \$9.30 a ton here. Straw—Prices unchanged at \$5.50 on track here.

Maple syrup—The market is quiet at \$1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—Choice cars are quoted at 85 to 90c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 75c per bag.

Poultry—The market is steady, with limited offerings. Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys are quoted at 15 to 16c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 16½ to 17c; choice, large rolls and selected dairy tubs, 15 to 16c; medium and low grades, 12 to 14c; creamery prints, 20½ to 22c; solids, 19 to 20c. Eggs—Case lots quoted at 14c per dozen.

Cheese—Finest September's 10½ to 11c; late Fall and seconds, 9½ to 10½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings fair. Car lots quoted at \$3 delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb., in case lots. Mess pork, \$16.50 to \$17; do short cut, \$18.50. Smoked meats—Hams, 11 to 12c; medium, 12½c; do heavy, 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c. Lard—Tierces, 7½ to 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 13.—There being no sales of oats reported to-day, prices are quoted nominally at 37 to 38c for No. 2 white and 36½ to 37½c for No. 3 white and 36½ to 37½c for No. 3 per bush ex store.

We quote, peas, 72 to 73½c old store; No. 2 barley, 52c; No. 2 extra barley, 51c; No. 2 oats, 37c; and No. 3 oats, 36c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5.10 to \$5.25; straight rolls, \$4.35 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Rolled oats, \$2.20 to \$2.35 per bag; in cornmeal a fair trade is passing, at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag. Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$19.50 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21; and millie, \$24 to \$26 per ton. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$15 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$19.50; compound lard, 7½ to 8c; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9c; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 13½ to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7 to \$7.25; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5 to \$5.12. Eggs—New laid, 15c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19 to 19½c; new made, 20c; full grass full cream, 18½ to 21½c. Creamery dairy, 15 to 15½c; rolls, 15½ to 16c; cornery, 13 to 13½c. Eggs—Canadian, 9½ to 10c; Townships, 9½ to 10c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 19.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 Northern, \$1.10; winter, No. 2 red, New York State, \$1.06 asked. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 54½c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Barley—Western, 61 to 62c. Rye—No. 1, on track, offered at 81c.

Minneapolis, April 19.—Wheat—May 93½c; July 93 to 94c, September 93½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 95½c; No. 2 Northern, 92½c. Flour—First patents \$5.05 to

\$5.15; second patents, \$4.95 to \$5.05; first clears, \$3.60; second clears, \$2.45 to \$2.55. Bran—in bulk, \$14.50 to \$14.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 19.—Deliveries of stock at the city cattle market are fairly heavy. Business on the market is good, though trading was a little slow, especially in the export trade. The general quality of the winter fed cattle is very good, and the market on the whole is steady to firm for the best butchers' cattle.

Export—The export trade is still slow, with prices only steady around \$4.75 to \$4.80. Though cables are a little firmer, the conditions are not considered quite good enough to warrant any higher prices in the local market, in view of the present state of the Chicago market. Several of the local firms in fact are still buying largely from Chicago.

Butchers—There are some very fine lots of winter fed cattle coming in for the local butcher trade, and these cattle are fetching fair prices, though the local retail trade is said to be unusually dull at the present time. Choice handy weight butchers are worth from \$4.25 to \$4.50 in the market to-day. Medium and ordinary butchers' are quoted at from \$3.75 to \$4. Good butchers' at \$3.50.

Stocks and Feeders—There is a good market for all kinds of stock and feeders. Prices have a range from \$3 to \$4.40.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a light run and everything sold quick. Prices are steady for grain-fed yearling lambs, spring lambs, and good wethers. Ewes are not wanted and are unsaleable. Heavy ewes are quoted at \$4 to \$4.25, steady; light ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.60; bucks, \$3.25 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.12½; spring lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.50 each; calves, \$2 to \$10 each and \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hogs—The market is still steady at former quotations. Selects at \$4.75 and heavy at \$4.50.

PARDON AFTER 26 YEARS.

Fratricide to be Released From Penitentiary.

A Kingston despatch says:—John Esterbee, who has served twenty-six years in Kingston Penitentiary for the murder of his brother, is to be pardoned. Esterbee was convicted in 1878 upon circumstantial evidence. He was a young man then, probably twenty years of age. Since then he has lived his life in the penitentiary here and has probably passed out of the memory of nearly all who once were familiar with him. Last autumn while working in the laundry of the prison he was struck in the face by a piece of machinery and his jaw was broken. The injury has disfigured him.

Esterbee has not been entirely forgotten, however. Some of his friends in western Ontario have several times petitioned the Minister of Justice at Ottawa for his release and the petitions have been favorably received and promises made that the prisoner would some day be released. It seems that Esterbee has been understood that his pardon would come a year ago at the completion of a quarter of a century's imprisonment. It failed to materialize, however, and in the meantime he sustained his injury. Another promise has come to Esterbee that he will be freed this spring, and he is eagerly awaiting the day when he shall pass through the prison gates.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Larger Amount of Wheat Must be Imported This Year.

A London despatch says:—Broomhall's Corn Trade Year Book, just published, estimates that as a consequence of the unfavorable Summer of 1903 only 3,500,000 quarters of English wheat will reach the mills, making it necessary to import 27,000,000 quarters of foreign and colonial wheat. Ten years ago England took 70 per cent. of her grain from the United States. In 1903 she got about 40 per cent. Argentina and Russia taking her place. Canada sent 3,292,000 quarters, India 2,459,000, and Australia 86,000.

With the eight years ending in 1903 the imports of wheat and flour from countries within the Empire varied between seven per cent. and 24 per cent. of the total import. Broomhall says this illustrates the danger of a preferential tariff.

Britain's imports from all countries in 1903 were 26,960,000 quarters. The corn tax reduced the British export trade in milled flour in 1901 to 467,000 sacks, and the registration tax reduced it in 1903 to 250,000 sacks.

SEEDING OF FOREST TREES

Forestry Department at Guelph College to Begin Work.

A Guelph despatch says:—Further extensions are to be made in the near future to the Ontario Agricultural College here by the addition of a department of forestry. For this purpose a large section of land adjoining the site of the Macdonald Domestic Science Institute has been set apart and seeding will be done shortly. The department will be under the direction of E. J. Zavitz, a graduate of McMaster University, and an undergraduate of Yale College of Forestry. Mr. Zavitz will begin his duties about the first of May.

"GOD'S WILL BE DONE."

A despatch to the London Daily News from St. Petersburg says that when the Czar learned of the loss of the Petropavlovsk he wept freely and said: "God's will be done." He immediately summoned a private chaplain and joined with him in prayers for the dead.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA. London tax rate is 23 mills. Flood in the Souris River carried away the Government bridge at Oxbow, N.W.T.

Forty-seven new post offices were established in Canada on April 1, 27 being in Manitoba and the Territories. Permission has been obtained for a detachment of the 48th Highlanders to visit New York, in uniform and arms, on May 2nd.

The Trans-Kanadian Railway Commissioners have awarded contracts for a three-span bridge over the Montreal River and for water tanks. Hon. Raymond Prefontaine suggests that icebreaking vessels be employed on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec to prevent ice jams and floods.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers will petition Parliament to pass a bill compelling operators to pass an examination before being admitted to the service.

The budget speech of Attorney-General Pugsley in the New Brunswick Legislature estimates the receipts for the year at \$878,547, and the expenditure at \$856,967.

In the course of a dance in the Italian quarter of Montreal on Saturday night, Domingo Camino was stabbed to death. Four of his associates have been arrested.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help" and other famous books who was born in 1812, died at London on Saturday.

The London Chronicle says that the budget speech will announce taxes on timber, petroleum and silks an increase on sugar and the reimposition of the corn tax.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Senate passed the Panama Canal bill.

A new and stringent Chinese exclusion bill has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives.

During a fire at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, on Sunday, one nurse was killed and several patients and nurses badly injured.

William Macquene, an English anarchist has returned to Paterson, N.J., and will serve a five years' sentence for his share in the riots of 1902.

At Pensacola, Fla., on Saturday, in a riot between police and blue-jackets and some artillery-men, Private Banks of the 7th Company of artillery was instantly killed and four blue-jackets were wounded.

GENERAL.

It is feared the Newfoundland sealing steamer Kite, with her crew of 120, has been lost.

A new and inexpensive process of preserving meat has been invented by a Berlin professor.

THE SCOURGE OF CANCER.

Most Prevalent Malady in the United States.

A New York despatch says:—Leading surgeons and physicians of New York on Tuesday confirmed the statement made by Dr. Rosell Park of Buffalo, that the only remedy accepted by the most skillful members of the profession, and that treatment must be applied very early to insure against return of the disease in a more serious form. Several prominent surgeons said that the disease was rapidly increasing in the civilized world, much more serious question than the average person realized, and made doubly so because of the fact that it may attack any person without warning, and, once developed, physicians are powerless to cope with it understandingly.

FELL FIFTY FEET TO DEATH

Young Man Lost His Balance While Cleaning Windows.

A Toronto despatch says:—Charles Troughton, an Englishman, who has been employed as a porter by the Rice Lewis Company, was almost instantly killed on Monday morning by falling from a fourth-story window to the pavement on Victoria Street, a distance of about fifty feet. He was cleaning windows at the time, and had tied a rope around his body, but neglected to fasten it to the window sill. In leaning out he missed his footing and fell, rebounding from a telephone wire in his fall. He was almost immediately removed to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his right arm and leg were broken. He died half an hour after the accident.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Smokestack Fell During Fire in Paris Factory.

A Paris, Ont., despatch says:—A disastrous fire broke out at the Paris Alabaster Works about 12.30 on Thursday afternoon. Despite the efforts of the volunteer brigade, numbering nearly 50 men, the blaze raged headway, and was not got under control until 9 o'clock. The entire factory was destroyed. One fireman, Bert Hatch, was killed while battling with the flames, and several were seriously injured.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

Great Fire in Toronto.

Nearly all the Wholesale District Destroyed.

Toronto was visited on Tuesday night last by one of the greatest fires that has occurred in the city's history. The fire started about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and a strong gale blowing at the time it was soon beyond control of the firemen, and razed throughout the whole of the night, destroying block after block of the finest business houses in the city. With one or two exceptions all the wholesale dry goods, millinery and other establishments were burned, as well as the large stationery and printing houses of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Ontario Government printers; W. J. Gage & Co., Barber & Ellis, Copp, Clark & Co., Rolph, Smith & Co., and many others. The loss is estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, which is pretty well covered by insurance.

The Small Fruit Garden.

The value of fresh fruit as a food is becoming more and more recognized by those interested in the study of health. This is shown by the fact that the quantities consumed are rapidly increasing every year, and yet in many homes fresh fruit is still looked upon more as a special treat than a real article of food. It is now known that almost every variety of our cultivated fruits has a beneficial effect on some organ of the body.

Any family having a small plot of ground, say 30 or 50 feet square, might have an abundance of fruit in season to supply the table, and in many cases enough for the winter canning. The care required would be no more than that required for corn or potatoes, and the work should be more pleasant, and the results in most cases far more profitable.

The same varieties of raspberries are so much superior to the wild ones that it would pay any farmer to cultivate a small patch for his own use, even if plenty of wild ones grow but half a mile from his own door. They are much larger, less seedy, are less troubled with worms and bugs, and no wild berry can compare with the Cuthbert in excellence of flavor. They can also be picked with less than half the trouble. In fact the Shaffer, the large purple variety, can be picked nearly as fast as strawberries. This last variety has a great advantage over the ordinary red varieties, from the fact that it does not sucker. The red raspberry suckers so rapidly that in a couple of years it will cover the entire ground, and of course the best results are obtained when they are kept in hills of from 4 to 8 plants in a hill. With the Shaffer, all that is required is to keep the ground free from weeds, pinch off the tops of young canes to make them grow stocky, and pick abundance of berries in season. When these berries are allowed to stand for 5 or 6 hours stirred in sugar they are excellent for table use only by the strawberry.

Strawberries require a little more care, but will give proportionate results if attended to properly. If kept free from weeds, restricted to narrow rows, and covered with a loose mulch of straw or hay during winter, they will rarely fail to yield an enormous crop of the most delicious fruit that is known. It is doubtful if any variety can excel the Wilson as an all round variety for this locality. The Excelsior is the earliest berry, but it requires careful restriction to obtain the best results.

A Goodly Heritage.

Rev. John Pringle, missionary at the Yukon, has, in an address at Toronto, reassured the Canadians upon the moral and material prospects of the great north land. He corrected the impression that rough living is characteristic of the country, since seventy-five per cent. of the people are leading as clean lives as those in the east. The salmon, however, was one of the greatest evils in the country; on Bonanza Creek there were thirty-six within twelve miles. The churches were doing a good work through hospitals, which are an absolute need, being one of the best ways of reaching the miners. He declared that Canadians at large are not possessed of proper regard for the advantages and climate of the Yukon country; even its own people do not appreciate its resources. It is by no means played out; the fishing possibilities were almost as great as those of the minerals. Of its 200,000 square miles but 1,000 have been prospected, and from these \$11,000,000 was produced last year. This would have been \$15,000,000 with an adequate water supply. Mr. Pringle declared the climate of Ontario abominable in comparison with the Yukon's; for ten months of the year the climate up there being the best in the world, absolutely dry, clear and bright. For six years he had escaped a cold, until he reached Vancouver on his way out.

The financial returns of the Dominion for nine months of the current fiscal year up to the end of March show a revenue of \$51,308,567, an increase of \$4,708,326 over last year, and expenditure on consolidated fund amounting to \$52,601,254, an increase of \$909,169. This would indicate a surplus so far of close on nineteen million dollars, but it is only fair to explain that all outstanding obligations are met the showing will be hardly up to this mark. The surplus, however, will be considerably larger than that of last year, and very much the largest in the history of Canada.

Fruit Growers Swindled.

Mr. P. J. Carey, of the Fruit Station at Ottawa, who has been attending a series of horticultural meetings in northern Ontario, tells some interesting details about a patent which is allowing a good deal of money from the pockets of Ontario farmers. It might be called the hypodermic tree treatment, and it consists in brief of boring a hole in the trunk of a fruit tree, filling up the hole with a chemical compound, or rather with a mixture, and then plugging the hole to keep the air out. The promoters say that the sap will carry this chemical to the furthest twig, and will render the tree immune against the attacks of fungi or insects. Huge sheaves of testimonials from all over the United States and Canada are shown by the agents, and the endeavor is made to sell the patent right for each township. So far rights for three or four townships have been disposed of at \$200 each, the buyer puts out agents, who persuade the farmers, and treat their trees to the boring at 25 cents a tree.

Mr. Carey says that the scheme was hatched in the United States some years ago, and that at that time Prof. Taft, of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, issued a bulletin warning the fruit-growers against it. The chemical mixture which is put in the trees, has been analyzed in Ottawa, and is found to contain charcoal, sulphur and soda, sometimes gunpowder is used. In any event, the mixture could have little effect against the enemies of the tree, even if it could be dissolved "and carried to the furthestmost twig." Sulphur and charcoal, however, are insoluble in water—and in sap—and unless a bottle of carbon-bisulphide were put in the hole with the other things, the chances of reaching the furthest twigs would be very remote.

Mr. Carey said he was convinced that the practice of boring holes half-way through a tree could not be of advantage. Indeed, it would be more likely to cause irreparable injury. While it was possible, and perhaps likely, that some trees had borne better after such abuse, it was undoubtedly in spite of the "plugging," rather than because of it.

Reciprocity with Canada is being made an issue in the Republican State Convention in Massachusetts, by Eugene N. Boss, but as it is opposed by Senator Lodge and the State Committee his chances of success are slim.

The House of Bishops, in session at Kingston, elected Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, as acting Primate of the Church of England in Canada. They will meet again in October, and probably make the election permanent.

The first meeting of the Belleville Cheese Board for 1904 was held on Saturday last. Six factories boarded 230 boxes of white cheese of April make. Mr. Thompson bid 8c, and Mr. Watkins raised the bid one-eighth of a cent securing 50 boxes of West Huntingdon make.

Mr. H. Warner, a citizen of Nanapanee, has purchased about half an acre of land adjacent to the public library, on Dundas street, in that town, and has made a present of it to the corporation to be used for park and pleasure grounds purposes, and the town will at once lay it out for the purposes intended.

Things are booming at the Belleville Cement Works and prospects are very bright for a busy season. Several cars of building material have recently arrived, the track being now finished from the works to the main line of the Grand Trunk. Many men are now employed and it is said that all those applying will be put to work.—Belleville Ontario.

The losses from strikes in New York city during 1903 were greater than in any previous year since 1893. The number of workmen involved in the strikes and lockouts was 116,000. Their aggregate loss in time was 3,900,000 work days, and in money \$6,927,172.75. The struggle in the building trades was the greatest industrial dispute in the history of the state, involving 37,037 employees, who lost 1,707,019 days, and in money \$8,754,751.74.

Two special trains on the Grand Trunk Railway have been making some fast time. The first of these was conveying a Montreal physician to Prescott, making the distance—114 miles—in 115 minutes, or practically a mile a minute for the entire trip. In the second case a train of an engine and four coaches, conveying a theatrical company, made a special run from Cornwall Junction to Kingston, in 119 minutes. The distance is 107 miles. This is even better time than made by the first special, considering the number of coaches.

A hard rain packs the ground, the moisture, however, going into the ground that has been loosened, instead of flowing away. Water will evaporate from the ground during warm, dry days, and as the moisture from the surface is lost, that from below rises, by capillary attraction, to take its place. Millions of small tubes are formed, through which the water is drawn upward, and to prevent the loss the tubes should be broken off or sealed at the top. This is done when the surface soil is stirred to the depth of an inch, the dry earth serving as a blanket to keep the moisture in the soil. If a shower comes and again dampens the surface the stirring of the soil should be repeated.

The substitution of oil for coal on steamers and locomotives is being investigated. An experiment is remarkable. The steamer Nebaskan voyaged from San Diego, Cal., to New York, a distance of 13,000 miles, in 51 days, using oil for fuel, the time being 11 days less than a coal-burner of the same grade required to make a similar distance. Three stokers did the work of twelve on coal-burning ships, and it was asserted that the fuel consumed was of only half the value of that required by coal burners for such a trip. It is said that several foreign mercantile companies have installed the system with success, and that a number of Russian warships are fitted for oil fuel, which is used both with and without coal. Many Texan and other southern railroads are now run with oil. The naval department at Washington is looking into the subject, and it is said to be probable that the new war ships will be equipped to burn oil.

The First Riding Lesson.

The pupil of a good riding master is usually disappointed at not being allowed to do more in the first lesson. He expects to mount the horse at once, start off with a trot and wind up with a canter. He is a little annoyed upon finding that the first lesson consists almost wholly of oral instruction and a great part of it on foot at that. If the master is conscientious he will not permit the anxiety to be off and doing to interfere with a proper understanding of the A B C of the art. Should the beginner apply at one of the big riding academies in New York for instruction the first lesson will begin with the leading by a groom of a horse, bridled and saddled, into the center of the ring. The riding master and the pupil take their stand close by, and the former begins to explain painstakingly the various parts of the saddle and bridle and their purposes. Before anything further is attempted the pupil must be able to answer simple questions in regard to the pommel and the cantle, the curb and the snaffle, and to know the uses of the two bits.

Omur Khayyam's Translator. To FitzGerald, careless, disorderly, unconventional, who had for so long followed his own sweet will, punctilious etiquette and fastidious neatness in attire were above all things hateful. He once said to a friend: "I couldn't be bothered with all those whims—dressing for this and dressing for that. I couldn't put up with it."

He and a friend were dining at a hotel, and among the good things set before them was a noble fruit pie. But they had eaten so heartily of the first course that when it came to the pie's turn they were beaten. FitzGerald looked troubled. "Mrs. So-and-so (the hostess), who knows my partiality for fruit," said he, "will take it as a slight if we leave the pie untouched." So without more ado he cut out a good sized wedge with a fair allowance of fruit and dropped it into his hat, which he covered with his yellow silk handkerchief, and rang the bell for the bill.—Wright's "Life of FitzGerald."

Health Fads on the Brain.

To get all sorts of health fads on the brain is a disease in itself. It is a very prevalent disease too. With a few foolish rules to observe, a whole lot of hygienic quirks to adjust to, and a schedule of superstitious sanitary notions diligently followed by day and dreamed of by night, is a malady which begins as a mental derangement and ends in a complete physical fizzle. No room left for a spontaneous life, no place for free, joyous liberty. Not a minute's space for rollicking disregard. Everything fixed, every minute disposed of, introspections without number. Forebodings, misgivings, hovering vaguely about the mind, like flocks of carrion crows. Such a life is not worth living.

Victoria Was Exclusive.

When Queen Victoria visited any of her subjects it was by no means a matter of course that people staying in the house should have the privilege of sitting down at table with their august fellow visitor. It was her majesty's custom not only to take with her to the house where she designed to "lie" (as the old phrase was) for a night or two her own bed and bedding, carriages, horses and servants (including occasionally her cook), but also to confine herself at meals to the company of her own suit, sometimes inviting her host and hostess to join her at luncheon or dinner.

The Pickle Fair Ones.

Engagements are entered into far more lightly and broken far more easily than used to be the case, when a betrothal was as serious an affair as marriage. Now it is not unusual for a girl to be engaged once or twice before she is married, and people think none the worse of her. Young girls' ways are beginning to resemble those of nursemaids, who walk out with a man, but not always with a view to matrimony.—Lady Greville in London Graphic.

New Year's In Japan.

Most of the people you meet on the Japanese New Year's day are carrying a squashed salmon with a piece of paper tied round its waist by a paper string which holds a little gold paper kite. That kite means that the thing is a present and has not to be paid for. Those who are not carrying a squashed salmon or taking up the custom in giving correct New Year's salutations are playing battledoor and shuttlecock.

Ayer's

Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuritis, nervousness, depression. If the stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

Returning from the Cuban war, I was a perfect wreck. My blood was bad, and my health was gone. But a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. H. C. DOBBLER, Scranton, Pa. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ad the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Stylish Spring Jackets.

The season's most fashionable styles in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets such as worn in London, Paris, New York and other fashion centres make a very beautiful showing in our Mantle section. These stylish garments are imported by us direct from the largest mantle makers in the world, in Berlin, Germany, and as usual with the new styles shown here they are becoming very popular. Exclusive styles, excellent values and a large assortment of them to select from is a distinct feature of our collection of New Spring Jackets.

Fashionable dressers are favoring the short length, semi-fitting jacket this season, and in these we show an extensive variety of plain cloths in black, fawn, brown, navy, grey, etc., as well as a select lot of fancy tweed effects.

Your inspection of these garments is welcomed whether intending purchasing or not. You'll find it easy to buy from our assortment—easier than ever before.

Different styles and qualities selling at from \$1.50 to \$24.00.

DAINTY WHITE WAISTS.

The plain White Waist will be more in evidence this season than ever before. White with a fancy black stripe as in matting, will also be a very popular material.

We are showing a large variety of stylishly made Ready-to-Wear Waists in these materials beautifully trimmed with Val and Cluny Laces, Medallions and plain pearl buttons. These waists must be seen to be appreciated. Here are a few descriptions:—

—Waist of good quality white lawn, trimmed with tucks and hemstitching, 2 rows fine pin tucks of 5 each with hemstitching between on each side of pleat and down back, full sleeve with narrow cuff trimmed with narrow tucks, hemstitched tab collar, special at, 75c.

—Waists of fine White Lawn, tucked front, trimmed with rows of yak lace, 3 rows fine pin tucks of 5 each down back, plain hemstitched tab collar, very pretty 1.00

—Waist of fine quality, fancy stripe, plain white matting, wide pleat down front, yoke of 3 one inch tucks, plain back, fancy tucked cuff. 1.00

—Other qualities in Matting Waists from 75c. to 2.75

—Waist of very fine quality white lawn, front of all-over embroidery, 6 half-inch tucks down back, full sleeve with 3 half-inch tucks to elbow and one to cuff, a handsome waist. 2.25

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We are dealers in MASSEY-HARRIS FARM IMPLEMENTS, Horse Forks, with either wood or steel tracks.

All kinds of Harness, Wagons and Carriages.

Only two United States Cream Separators left, capacity 350 and 450 pounds per hour, which we will sell at cost for cash.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P.S.—A good farm team of horses, which will weigh about 1800 lbs. each, for sale; also, 4 two-year-old heifers, three of them milking now.

INDEPENDENT ORDER of FORESTERS Grand Demonstration

—AT— BELLEVILLE.

On the 5th May next a Convention of the Order will be held at the City of Belleville at which over 1000 members will be initiated into the Order.

The Supreme Chief Ranger and Hon. Dr. Montague and other dignitaries of the Order will be present and take part in the ceremonies, as well as the Guard of Honor from the Temple Head-Quarters, Toronto.

An open Public Meeting will be held at the Opera House in the evening.

Special rates secured on Railways and Steamboats.

A. MCGINNIS, Secretary.

LT.-COL. LAZIER, Chairman of Com.

LICENSE DISTRICT North Hastings.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of North Hastings, will be held at

SPRING BROOK,

—ON—

Friday, April 22, 1904,

at one o'clock, p.m., for the consideration of applications for tavern and shop licenses for the ensuing year.

The total number of Licenses during the past year, twenty-seven, viz:—five shop, twenty-one tavern and one wine and beer.

The total for the ensuing year for consideration is twenty-five, viz:—five shop, twenty tavern.

All parties govern themselves accordingly.

G. W. FAULKNER, Inspector for North Hastings.

Stirling, April 2nd, 1904.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 65c.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada, Ltd.

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Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

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Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS FOR \$1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them on once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

A yard of Border to match Wall Paper given away free with each roll of paper purchased.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

WALL PAPER, Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

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—AND—

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La Grippe

CURED BY

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but counteracts any tendency toward Pneumonia. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk. Agent for Quinine Laundry. Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

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STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling, professionally, the second and last Friday of each month, over J. Boldrick & Son's Store. The Dental Engine, Vitality Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

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and Home Magazine
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
gives instant relief in all cases of LAME BACK or LUMBAGO

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—
"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago, it acts like magic. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
is put in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment; price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. Liver Pills
cure Constipation, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble. They do not gripe. 25c. per box. Free sample on application to The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To regular advertisers—Three lines and under, 35 cents each insertion; over three lines and under, 45 cents each insertion; over five lines and under, 55 cents each insertion; over seven lines and under, 65 cents each insertion; over nine lines and under, 75 cents each insertion. To transient advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train leaving Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m. Accom. 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

New EMPRESS Shoes at Brown's.

We have been handed samples of large hen's eggs, from the poultry yard of Mr. J. P. Cooney, measuring a little over 7 1/2 by 4 inches. Eggs of this size should be worth much more than the ordinary hen's egg.

Robertson's House Paints are the best in Canada. Sold by Henry Warren & Son.

Miss Lillian B. Stickle is home from Hamilton. Before leaving the city she gave a farewell recital, which was largely attended by the best people of the city. The Hamilton papers speak in the highest terms of Miss Stickle's singing, and express great regret at her leaving the city. We are pleased to learn of her success, and trust it may be still greater in the future. Having received copies of the Hamilton papers at a late hour, we are unable to quote the many nice things said about the entertainment.

EMPRESS Shoes wear well.

At the annual meeting of the Epworth League on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the current year:

President—Rev. J. C. Bell.
1st Vice Pres.—Miss A. McManus.
2nd "—"—" N. Phillips.
3rd "—"—" Mr. A. Scott.
4th "—"—" Miss L. Caldwell.
Rec. Sec.—Miss H. Martin.
Cor. Sec.—" I. Currie.
Organist—" J. Wescott.
Representative to District Executive—Miss J. Wescott.

EMPRESS Shoes are good fitters.

One day last week Mr. P. A. Lott was authorized by the License Inspector, Dr. Faulkner, to search the premises of Geo. Wellman and Mr. Bell, of Belleville, for liquor. A small quantity of whiskey was found at Mr. Wellman's, and about fifty cases of ale in Mr. Bell's cellar, belonging to Wellman. Before Mr. Lott could get authority to seize the liquor was all removed to Marmora. We are also informed that a charge was laid against Mr. Wellman by the Inspector, and the case was settled by Wellman pleading guilty and paying a fine of \$50 and costs.

Robertson's Superior Floor Paints are mixed ready for the brush. Sold by Henry Warren & Son.

Mr. B. R. Wright met with a rather serious accident on Thursday last. He was driving towards the station, and was standing in his wagon, when a dog ran out at the team, causing them to spring to one side, and nearly throwing Mr. Wright out of the wagon, he hanging by one leg over the side of the box. The horses ran towards the station, and seeing they were likely to come in contact with a freight car, Mr. Wright endeavored to throw himself clear of the wagon, but did not succeed, and one wheel passed over his body, bruising him very severely. He was laid up for several days, but we are glad to know has now nearly recovered. The team ran against a telegraph post with such force as to break it, and one horse was injured by contact with a barbed wire fence.

The entertainment given in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening was not largely attended, but to those who were there it was very pleasant, and the story well rendered, the subject being "Jessica's Prayer." It is a very interesting story, and the reading of it by Mrs. Herbert Ward was quite above the average, the articulation being excellent, and delivered with much taste and feeling. The story was interspersed with music by the Choir, Miss Edith Conley taking a prominent part. Such entertainments as the above are well fitted for a church entertainment, and the writer would strongly recommend their introduction to any denomination of church people. The moral of the story is very good, and leaves an impress not soon forgotten, by young people especially. We hope to hear Mrs. Ward again. The singing showed excellent training for the occasion.—Com.

PASTURE TO LET.—On Lot 12 and 13 in the 6th Con. of Rawdon. For particulars apply to GERMAN BAILEY.

A Bill to amend the Agricultural and Arts Act has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture. A clause in this Bill provides that a township of McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Herschel, McGraw, Carlow, Faraday, Dungan, Mayo, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison, and Dickson constitute a district to be known as Hastings North. A further clause provides that this district shall not receive in any one year more than \$450, of which not more than \$150 shall be subject to division among the township societies. The bill has received its second reading, and will in all probability become law. The directors of the Bancroft Agricultural Society, which will receive this grant, should get together at once and arrange for improving the grounds, erecting a hall, etc. With a grant of at least \$300 we should be able to have a fall fair here second to none.—Bancroft Times.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, General Manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada was a visitor in town during the week. On Tuesday he entertained the local staff of the Bank at dinner in the Stirling House, after which the evening was very profitably spent in a general talk on Banking. When we consider how few of the heads of large institutions ever become personally acquainted with the junior members of their staff, the interest shown by Mr. Stewart in the business education and welfare of his staff accounts in no small degree for the success and popularity of this Bank, as a loyal and zealous staff are the mainstay of any public institution.

A surprise party was given to Mrs. Solskies S. Smith, of Frankford, on the 15th inst., when her adopted children with their wives and husbands and nearest relatives took possession of her residence and presented her with a suitable birthday present, with wishes for many more birthdays.

Quitters.

John Wannamaker says: If there is one enterprise on earth that a quitter should leave severely alone it is advertising. To make a success of advertising one must be prepared to stick to it like a barnacle to a boat's bottom. He should know before he begins that he must spend money—lots of it. Somebody should tell him, also, that he cannot hope to reap results commensurate with his expenditures early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk—it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases by day, and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. It is likened to a team pulling a heavy load. A thousand spasmodic, jerky pulls will not budge the load, while one-half the power exerted in steady effort will start and keep it moving.

Harold News

From Our Own Correspondent.
Although there is a good run of sap there does not seem to be much taffy. A large number of the farmers have started their spring work.
We are pleased to hear the frogs singing again.
Miss Jones, of Marmora, is visiting in the neighborhood.
Miss Winnie Gordinier, of Foxboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Bailey.
Mr. and Mrs. John Jeffs, of Hoad's, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott.
A number of the young people from here attended the Holiness meetings last Sunday.
Mr. Earl Bailey spent Sunday at Chapman.
Two of our young men joined Spring Brook Epworth League last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Mason and Sherwood, of Eldorado, were visiting at Harold last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bailey spent Sunday at Chapman.
Mr. and Mrs. John West were visiting in Madoc on Saturday and Sunday.
(From another Correspondent.)

House cleaning time is here again, and we sincerely hope that after the consequent excitement has diminished Springtime and The Good Old Summer Time will have made its appearance in earnest.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordinier spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. J. Bailey.
Some of the farmers have started the spring's work, and we hear of a few who have started to sow (sew).
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bailey and Mr. Earl Bailey spent Sunday at Chapman. The village was suddenly thrown into great excitement last week by the appearance of a runaway team belonging to Mr. McMaster. They became started at Springbrook, and ran through the town until they reached Mr. Johnson's, where their mad rush was stopped. No one was hurt, and the only damage done was the breaking of a spoke in one of the wheels. We wish to commend the bravery and tact of the lady who vainly endeavored to stop the team as they rushed through, by means of a newspaper. Perhaps she thought they would stop for the latest war news, but we do not wish to comment.

Mrs. James Bailey is the guest of Mrs. James Bailey.
A large number of Harold people attended the services of the Holiness Movement at Ivanhoe on Sunday last. On account, no doubt, of the dark night slight excitement realizing their mistake until they came to the end of a lane and found themselves in a farmyard.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Mason, of Eldorado, spent a few days at Mr. Robert Scott's. The factory has started once more, with Mr. Milton Scott as assistant.

Chatterton Chips

From Our Correspondent.
The Eclipse cheese factory is now run by a joint stock company, with J. Irvine as maker, but the directors are having all the fun.
D. Faulkner and son finished cutting shingles last week. Shingle timber is getting scarce in this region.
This should be a good season for carpenters in this neighborhood. Jas. Farney intends building a barn; W. D. Smith intends remodelling his barn; S. B. Roblin is preparing to rebuild his house, which was burned last fall; and Jas. A. Bird intends remodelling his house.
Lithgow expects his family out from Scotland about the middle of May, which will make quite an addition to the neighborhood. Mr. Redcliffe and his bride have settled on the Johnson farm, so altogether the outlook is brighter than it was a year ago.
The frogs have held one or two concerts, but winter still lingers in the lap of spring. We thought after the hard winter we would have a good spring, but—
Ye editor, and other people of great wealth, want to watch out, at burglars are about. They broke a lock on Chas. Gardner's shop door last Sunday night, but were frightened off before getting in.
Get out your sleighs again.
The Grand Trunk has laid off about twenty-five firemen at Belleville, and put back about twenty engineers to bring in connection with their ideas of retrenchment.

Halloway

(From Our Correspondent.)
Mrs. Jas. Russell is much better since returning from Belleville Hospital. Several in this vicinity are suffering from gripe.
Mr. Jas. McMullen's little son is ill with typhoid fever.
Miss Aletha Wickett has taken a position in the store of Mr. Shaw, Tweed.
Arrangements are being made for the reproduction of the drama "Mr. Boba," given in Foxboro S. S. rooms recently, to be given in the Orange Lodge rooms in the near future.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.
Mrs. (Rev.) Duke of Stirling, spent a few days last week renewing old acquaintances in our midst.
Mr. Fred Simmons, of the Walter Baker Co., spent a few days with his parents on his return from the west, where he has been on a business trip.
Mr. Tom. Holgate is home for a short visit. He expects to return in about two weeks to Emerson, Man. His many friends are glad to see him. He is the same old Tom.
Mr. L. B. Faulkner is improving the looks of his house by giving it a coat of paint.
Mr. S. Badgley is improving the appearance of his new home by tearing down the old empty buildings, and repairing the barns.
Mrs. Lorena Ward has been on the sick list, but is recovering.
Mr. Thos. Blair is still very low. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery.
Burglars attempted to get into the jewellery shop of Mr. C. A. Gardiner, the back door on Sunday evening. But when they opened the door it rang the electric bell in the house. Mr. Gardiner was quickly on the spot, but the burglars got off without any plunder.

The Belleville Old Boys Reunion has been postponed until next year.

Some of Belleville's citizens talk of getting up a big celebration for Dominion Day.

The bridge over the Trent river at Campbellford has been condemned, and a new steel truss bridge will be built.

The Toronto Board of Control has passed a resolution unanimously favoring Port Hope as the outlet of the Trent Valley Canal in preference to Trenton.

Dr. Demorest, at one time a practicing physician in Stirling, died last week in the Infirmary ward in Cobourg jail. He was at one time worth some \$80,000 or \$70,000, but lost it in the Madoc gold mines, and other speculations, and for the last two years his home was in the jail.

An exchange gives the seven ambitions of a lifetime time: (1) to be a railroad conductor; (2) to be a professional ball player; (3) to be able to whip the school principal; (4) to marry the smartest girl in the class; (5) to be Premier of Canada; (6) to make a decent living; (7) to keep out of the poorhouse.

The Tweed News says that during the violent electric storm which passed over this section on Saturday, the 9th inst., the residence of Mr. John Dwyre, of Bogart was struck by lightning, and considerably damaged, but did not take fire. No person was injured, though Mrs. Dwyre received a severe shock and was stunned for several minutes.

PERSONALS.

Miss Myrtle Hough is visiting friends in Madoc.
Mrs. W. M. Chandler is visiting with friends in Paris and Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones (nee Miss Pirie), of Toronto, are guests at Mr. W. R. Warren's.
Misses Nellie Hough and Marguerite Whitty, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Whitty, spent a few days of last week, visiting friends in Madoc.

Auction Sale.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22—On Lot 4, Con. 4, Huntingdon, a large Household Furniture belonging to M. E. Ashely. Sale at 2 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Deaths.

TUCKER—In Rawdon, on April 8th, Robert M., infant son of Clayton Tucker, aged 29 days.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The Stirling Cheese Board will meet at Mr. W. S. Martin's office, on Wednesday, May 4th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for organization, and any other business.

WM. MEIKLEJOHN, Pres.

FOR SERVICE.

Thoroughbred Ayshire Bull and Thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar.
For Sale—One Durham Bull, 2 year old.

WM. BROADWORTH, Lot 12, Con. 4, Rawdon.

FOR SALE

The Stirling Foundry; also a road mare and two colts, coming one and two years old. All parties indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle by cash or note without further notice. By doing so you will confer a favor, as on account of ill health I wish to get my business settled up.

W. J. GRAHAM.

Small Fruits.

We have for sale some well-rooted plants of the best varieties for this locality. We sell at about half the regular prices of Nurserymen. Shaffer's Colossal, large purple, abundant yielder, easily raised, \$1.50 a 100. Other Raspberries \$1 a 100. Strawberry Plants 40c. a 100. \$3.50 a 1000.
M. FRAPPY, River Valley.

REXALL HOUSE DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to Mrs. J. BULL, Stirling.

THE PEOPLE'S Popular Cash Store.

Great Silk Bargain this week.

In SILKS we are offering 400 yds. of regular 50c. silk for Waistings going this week at 25c. yd. A great many colors to choose from. Notice our window of Pure Silks at 25c. yd. We guarantee these all waiting silks. As they are going fast we ask you to be one of our early morning buyers and help avoid the rush. Don't miss this chance for a cheap waist.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Black Underskirts.

Another chance to secure one of our cheap Skirts. Only 9 left, going this week at 79c., regular \$1.25 each.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPER SPECIAL.

We offer this week the balance of our stock at 20 per cent. discount to clear out, prices ranging from 90c. to \$1.75.

LINEN TOWELLING SALE.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week only, we offer a special cash discount on all Linen Towellings. Don't put off buying until next week. Come now when you can save money. You all want these goods. Our values are the very best. We ask you to give us a trial, compare our prices and test our goods.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS.

24 pairs of Sheets in Grey and White, sizes 10/4, 11/4, 12/4, all at the old prices. Come and buy a pair while they last.

LADIES' RAIN COATS.

In these goods we make a special and our styles are all of the newest cut and trimming the very latest. Prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$12.00 each.

DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Don't forget to call and look at our up-to-date stock of Dress Goods for your Spring dress. We have a full range in black and colored. We are sure to suit you. Compare ours with others and then decide. No trouble to show our goods. Values and qualities exceedingly good. Goods all new.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.

Something we ask the Ladies not to forget—about their Summer White-ware. We have one of the most complete stocks ever shown and are paying special attention to it.

Ladies' Drawers from 23c. to \$2.00 pr. Corset Covers, 23c. to \$2.50 each. White Skirts from 75c. to \$4.00 each. Night Gowns, 75c. to \$3.50 each.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS in General.

Hats, Caps, Fine Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Pants, Overalls, Heavy Top Shirts, Sweaters, Smocks, Braces, Socks, etc.

General stocks in large quantities of Flannelette Sheetings, Pillow Cotton, Shirtings, Tickings, Cottonades, Towelling and Towels, Apron Gingham, Prints, Wrappettes, Cretonnes, Dress Duckings, Dress Gingham, Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Men's Underwear, etc.

TABLE AND FLOOR OILCLOTHS, in all widths, at prices that will suit all purses.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25—the self spring, best yet.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

LACE CURTAINS, all prices ranging from 23c. to \$4.50 pr. We ask an inspection from all before they buy.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and TABLE SPREADS—Our stock is very select, at prices from \$3.40 to \$12.00 pr.

FURNITURE COVERING in various quantities.

GROCERY LIST.

Send your children here with their orders and we will fill them complete and deliver to your door.

Our Tea at 25c. lb. cannot be beaten. Chase and Sanborn's Coffee we grind for you. Guaranteed the purest.

A full stock of General Groceries on hand—all fresh.

When you want a quantity of Sugar, by sack or barrel, ask here for quotations.

Egg Crates—the Handy and Basket—for sale here.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. Cash paid for Eggs.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Indispensable in Winter.

There's a need in every home for

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

A few doses, at the first sign of a cold, will allay all throat irritation—take away hoarseness—check the inflammation—strengthen the lungs—ward off the cough. All the healing, soothing, curative properties of Canadian Spruce Gum—combined with aromatics. Pleasant to take. 25 cts. bottle.

A CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A Well Known St. John Merchant Tells How He Was Freed From This Terrible Trouble.

One of the best known men in St. John, N. B., is Mr. G. Kierstead, grocer and general dealer, 641 Main street. Mr. Kierstead has an interesting story to tell of failing health, insomnia, and finally renewed strength, which cannot fail to interest others. He says: "A few years ago I was run down and failing in health, no doubt due to overwork and shattered nerves. I was unable to sleep at night and found no rest in bed. My life seemed a burden to me and I found no pleasure in anything. I sought medical aid and the physicians who attended me were unable to give me any relief. The doctors differed in their opinion as to my ailment. Finding that I was growing worse, and almost crazed through loss of sleep, I concluded to give up business and go to the country for a rest. Just when I was at my very worst and had almost no desire to live, my wife urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had lost faith in all medicines, but to please my wife I decided to give the pills a trial. I have had reason to be thankful that I had reason. Almost from the outset the pills helped me and I was able to sleep. I continued their use until I felt perfectly well again. I could sleep as I did in my childhood; I grew healthy and strong and have never known one hour's trouble from that source since. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and will always say a good word for them to any who are troubled with sleeplessness."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work cures like Mr. Kierstead's, after doctors and common medicines fail because they actually make new, rich blood and so strengthen all the organs of the body and brace up the nerves. That is the way they cure indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism and the special ailments that fill the lives of so many women with misery. The genuine pills always have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

ORIGIN OF SHORTHAND.

Was Used Among the Greeks and the Romans.

The existence of stenography among the Greeks and the Romans is certain. The shorthand that they used was a form of writing in which each word was represented by a special sign. The letters of the alphabet with modifications, connected so as to admit of great rapidity of execution, formed the elements of these characters. They date at least from the first century before Christ.

In the second century A. D. is found the term stenograph (stenographic character) in the Greek orator, Flavius Philostratus. Origin of Alexandria (185-254 A. D.) noted his sermons down in shorthand, and Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian of the fourth century, says that part of the sermons of St. John Chrysostom was preserved by the same process. In the first century B. C. a discourse of Cato Uticensis, according to Plutarch, was taken down by shorthand reporters.

The development of shorthand was due, especially to Marcus Tullius Tiro. Born in Latium in 109 B. C., Tiro was a slave, was brought up with Cicero, who was some years his junior. Freed, he became Cicero's secretary, and in this capacity aided him greatly. In the famous trial of Catiline (63 B. C.) the stenographic rapidity of Tiro was at its height.

CAME FROM COFFEE.

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began With Coffee.

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions from which the only relief was the use of morphine."

"I had several physicians, nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods, I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was in a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst and as water would only make me sick I kept trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee."

"I did so, but it was some time before I was freed by the change. My system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now 8 years I have drank Postum but Postum for breakfast and supper and the result has been that I am free of being an invalid with my mind affected. I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy."

I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THE BOY GOT IT.

"Say, mister, do you want your bag carried?" asked a boy, running after a man who was hurrying along the street, evidently bound for the railway station. "No, I don't," answered the man a little sharply. "I'll carry it all the way for ten cents," persisted the boy. "I tell you I don't want it carried," said the man, quickening his pace. "Don't you?" asked the boy, breaking into a trot to keep abreast of his victim. "No, I don't," answered the man, glancing fiercely at his small tormentor. "Well, then, mister," said the urchin, with an expression of anxious and innocent inquiry on his round, dirty face: "What are you carrying it for? Why don't you put it down?" He got the bag.

A GOOD IDEA.

"Say that you will be mine, dear-est Angelina, on one condition." "Name it, my adored, and if it were to get you the moon—" "It is easier than that; in brief, simply this: that you will invite me to spend a month in your father's house previous to our marriage." "Of course, my darling; but why make such a strange request?" "Well, I wish to learn to cook like your mother."

Wife—"What a lot of people stare at my new dress! I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris."

Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."

AN AID TO MOTHERS.

In thousands of cases it has been proved that Baby's Own Tablets is the very best thing for children suffering from colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers, colds and teething troubles. The Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and may be given with equal safety to the tender, new born babe, or the well grown child. Mrs. Joel Anderson, Shanley, Ont., is one of the mothers who have proved the value of this medicine and says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the very best results. They are easy to give little ones, and I have never known them to fail to benefit."

Every mother should keep the Tablets in the house. In an emergency they may save a precious little life. Sold by all druggists or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Never judge a woman's courage by the way she avoids an interview with a mouse.

Pile Terrors Swept Away.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer, and sure cure for Piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' application according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents—79

As long as the gown isn't too small a woman can build herself up to it.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, cures colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. 25-31

Her Father—"Upon what do you count to support my daughter? Impudent Sutor—Upon your unwillingness to see her starve."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

LONDON FIREMEN'S DOGS.

Useful Mascots of the City's Fire Stations.

It is a well-known fact that dogs firemen make pets of frequently display an unusual amount of intelligence. This is probably because a great deal of the compulsory training of the men is utilized in developing any promising feature that may be detected in their pets.

At the present time there is at the chief district station of the Metropolitan fire brigade in Queen's road, a handsome Scotch collie belonging to the men which is evidently endowed with almost human understanding. It occupies a berth in the single men's quarters, and when at night the bells are rung for a fire call the dog rushes from room to room to see that all hands have been awakened.

Sometimes it occurs that one or two of the men are so tired that the clanging of the bells fails to arouse them. It is to such as these that Nellie directs her special attention. With a bark she bounds upon the bed, and having dragged the clothing off, proceeds to dislodge the sleeper. This is done by running her nose beneath the body, and if not then awakened the man will find himself turned completely over on to the floor.

Baron, the famous St. Bernard, which until quite recently, was a feature of the fire station in Carmelite street, Westminster, although not quite so intellectual an animal as Nellie, nevertheless was very intelligent. His principal anxiety seemed to be that nothing should bar the progress of the engine through the streets, and bounding ahead, he would invariably effect the clearance of a passage almost before the shouts of the firemen could be heard.

The Wife (bitterly)—"Our married life has been a long series of battles, beginning with our wedding day." The Husband—"Indeed, there was an engagement before that."

JUST ONE MORE

DIRECT PROOF

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

All Forms and Stages of Kidney Disease—New Brunswick Man Tells of Terrible Urinary Complaint Banished Once and for All.

St. Mary's Ferry, York Co., N.B., April 25.—(Special)—Thomas Harrison, a well-known resident of this place adds his testimony to that of the thousands who have proved that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure promptly and permanently any form or stage of Kidney Disease. Mr. Harrison says:

"Some years ago I began to suffer from pain in the back, accompanied by a lathargy impossible to overcome. I was attended by a physician but continued to grow worse, and began to pass bloody urine."

"On the advice of a friend I started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had taken one box I passed a stone which is now in the doctor's possession."

"Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and though it is now years since I was cured I have had no return of my old complaint." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and with sound Kidneys you need never fear Urinary complaints.

Friend—"I was surprised that it took the jury ten hours to reach a verdict. The evidence seemed to me quite clear." Ex-Juryman—"We agreed on the verdict at once, but someone commenced a discussion as to the literary merit of the judge's charge."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mix—"Where is the most fitting place to whisper words of love to a woman?" Dix (in secret confidence)—"In her ear, of course!"

"My Kidneys are all Wrong!" How shall I insure best results in the shortest time? It stands to reason that a liquid specific of the unquestionable merit of South American Kidney Cure will go more directly and quickly to the seat of the trouble than the "pill form" treatment, and when it strikes the spot there's healing in an instant.—73

EASILY ALTERED.

"Frankly, madam," said the honest salesman, "I wouldn't advise you to take that gown."

"Why not?" asked the woman. "It doesn't match your complexion," he explained.

"Oh, well," she replied carelessly, "I can change the complexion." She (during the honeymoon)—"And what would you do, dearest, if I should be torn from you by the cruel hand of death?" He (naturally unromantic, and after a pause, during which he puts in some hard thinking)—"Why bury you?"

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third; good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

A man always wants to marry his ideal woman the first time, but the second time he isn't so particular.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

"Yes, sir," remarked the builder; "every house but one in that street is rented now." "Ah!" said his humorous friend. "That one, I suppose, is last but not least."

Dear Sirs:—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured. It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

ROBERT ROSS.

Two Rivers.

Winks—"I had a beard like yours once; but when I heard how it made me look, I had it cut off." Blinks—"And I had a face like yours once, and when I realized that I couldn't have it cut off I raised the beard."

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Young Wife (sobbing)—"I will not be quiet! Before we were married you said I had a charming flow of language." Young Husband—"And so you have, dear. It not only flows but dashes, leaps, bounds, roars, goes over catpaws and mill-sills, and there is an occasional water-spout as well."



Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer said the duty on coal would not be abolished.

Lord Lansdowne says the influence of King Edward and President Loubet contributed powerfully toward the Anglo-French treaty.

By 270 to 61 votes the House of Commons adopted a resolution sanctioning the employment of Indian troops for the protection of the mission to Tibet.

Once in a while a man has so much money that he feels he can really afford to be honest.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLASSBORO, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Beware of the tireless worker who is always trying to work you.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"Ah!" she sighed; "the great men are all dead." "But the beautiful women are not," he answered. Then she looked soulfully up into his eyes and told him she had said it just to be contrary, and not because she thought it for a moment.

Saves the Dying

Doctors didn't give Mrs. James long to live but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cured her.

For fifteen years Mrs. John A. James, of Winton, Ont., was a great sufferer from heart disease. For days at a time she was confined to bed, and it seemed as though every breath might be her last. Her physicians said that she might "drop off" any minute. With woman's tenacity in suffering and believing that "while there's life there's hope," she started using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Three bottles cured her.

This remedy relieves in thirty minutes and cures every form of heart disease and nervousness. 26

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 43 Doses 10c.



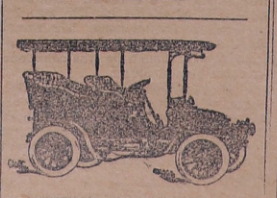
AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS

The Winton Touring Car is appreciated by the best informed because built on correct mechanical principles, of highest grade materials. As a prospective automobile purchaser you dare not, in full justice to yourself, take chances on an inferior car. By presenting a car of such imperial merit as is the 1904 Winton, we become "automobile underwriters"—insuring you against risk or loss. Have you seen our new catalog?

The Winton Motor Carriage Co. Cleveland, O., U.S.A.

Represented in the Dominion of Canada by

THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO. 79 King St. E., Toronto, Ont. Sole Agents to Chief Dominion Cities



PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED. Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

WORD MAKING.

\$10 in one prize for the greatest number of words.
\$10 in two five dollar prizes for the next longest lists.
\$10 in five two dollar prizes for the smaller lists.

We will pay these prizes for the best lists of English words made out of the three words:

"MASSEY - HARRIS WHEELS."

Letters to be used in answers only as many times as they appear in the above words. Competition closes May 30th. Send in your list today.



NOTE.

The Massey-Harris is fitted with the cushion frame and Morrow coaster brake—the two improvements that have made bicycling so famously popular.

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CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Limited, Toronto Junction.

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Farmers' Crops

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For the very best send your work to the

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

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Almost any married woman will produce bread, cake, and pie if her husband will furnish the dough.

Life's a Burden—If the stomach is not right, is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light-Headed? Do you have Sick Headache? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for 10 cents.—77

"Do you buy condensed milk, madam?" "I presume that we must, but I never thought of it before. I always order two quarts and pay for two quarts, but it never measures more than three pints."

FOR SALE.

1 Buffalo Blower, No. 4, upright discharge, 9 inch outlet.

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1 "Earl" Steam Blower.

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And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

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TAKE THE LEAD.

Unequalled for Purity and Durability.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Under the heading of "The Great Mystery," the Belleville Ontario says: "From all appearances there don't appear to be any more prospects of the rolling mills starting now than there were a year ago. The bonus will lapse with age pretty soon by the contract not being fulfilled. The city should cancel the bonus or else take some steps to see what prospects there are, if there be any, of the works starting. Mills in other places are running—why not ours? The company has spent a lot of money in repairs and have a plentiful supply of coal and scrap iron. What is their reason for not starting? This is the season of the year when iron is in great demand for all sorts of building purposes and there should be a market for their wares. Will someone please explain?"

PULVO HOT STOVE POLISH

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The only Patented Polish in the World. No Dust, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives. PULVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.

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all your money foolishly. But begin now to invest a portion of your salary in a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.
Every year you wait makes the policy more expensive.

SAFE AS A BANK.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

The Two News says that the water in Moira river and Stoco Lake is higher than it has been for 33 years.

The election expenses of Mr. E. A. Dunlop, the Conservative member for North Renfrew, who was elected last December, amounted to \$7,278.19. This is the largest bill of expenses ever incurred in any constituency. The nearest approach was \$1,800 in the election of E. J. Davis in North York. The average is from \$200 to \$500.



Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful. I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)—\$5000 Forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced. Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

THE ANATOMY OF MAN

SOME HIDDEN FEATURES AND OTHERS THAT ARE USELESS.

An Eye That is Now Blind and Gills That Are Closed Up—The Outer Ear and the Toe Nails Are More Ornamental Than Serviceable.

Has any one ever complimented you on the beauty of your upper eye or inquired after your gills? For, though you may not know it, you number these among the disguised features of your body.

In the center of your brain, looking vaguely skyward, lie the atrophied remains of a third eye, which, it is supposed, was actually one of man's useful features at some previous state of development. It is known as the pineal gland, though covered by skin, and is formed in an almost perfect condition in certain lizards.

You have four gills, or bronchial clefts, which, however, are now closed up and useless. You originally had six, but two of them, by forming into your ear and mouth, respectively, turned themselves to some account. However, before your lungs developed and became fitted to carry on your breathing system, the work was done by the four gills which have since childhood ceased to develop and become closed up.

Your ears—that is, the outer ones—are quite useless save as ornaments. You could hear just as well without them. All the work of hearing is done by the middle ear, or tympanum, and the internal ear. The outer feature is purely a pleasant sort of finishing touch to your hearing system. The muscles of the outer ear are powerless and not under our control.

Are you aware that you have a miniature grand piano in your auditory nerve, which is tuned up to every note in music? This is known as Corti's organ and consists of a series of tiny hairs which vibrate on the drum of your ear and enable you to distinguish the differences of sounds.

As sometimes when you strike a note on the piano some ornament in the room will be found to sing with it, so each of these hairs inside your ear vibrates in sympathy with the musical sound corresponding with it.

An appendix is generally a useful thing when applied to books, but man's appendix is not only useless, but very troublesome. This is the remains of an intestine supposed to have formed part of our ancestors. Though many other parts of the body are practically useless, they are supposed to have been useful at some time, but scientists cannot trace that the vermiform appendix was ever of any service to man.

Toe nails are entirely useless, and toes are quite superfluous. A man could get along as well without toes. In fact, a doctor removed eight of a man's toes without any inconvenience being suffered, and the loser got along quite as well without them.

The teeth are rapidly becoming quite useless. Now that nearly all our food is chopped up for us and we do not have to bite through hard substances teeth are gradually decaying.

The fact that the teeth of our ancestors 400 or 500 years ago were infinitely bigger than our own shows that nature is gradually taking away these organs.

Tonsils, too, are almost useless and fulfill no serviceable object to the body. People can get along quite well without them, and a very large proportion of the population have had them removed.

Both the hair and the skin have ended their days of usefulness to the human race. The hair was intended to cover our heads from the heat of the sun. We cover up the hair, and by shutting it off from the exposure which nature intended it to have we are gradually but surely losing this adornment, and it is estimated that in time we shall cease to grow it.

As to the skin, it was given us to protect our bodies from the elements. By covering it up with clothing and preventing it getting proper respiration we deprive ourselves of its use. It is not inconceivable that the man of a very remote future period may be not only hairless and toothless, but skinless as well.

The most extraordinary thing to be noted about all this is that those parts of the body which are useless give us the most trouble, while those in constant activity remain quiescent. The teeth, through lack of work, get lazy, as it were, and decay.

The tonsils, having nothing to do, make your life a misery to you through continually swelling until they are removed. The skin, which is useless to civilized man, has a large variety of diseases to vent on us, largely due to its compressed condition.

The vermiform appendix, which is absolutely useless, has a nice little disease of its own, which it develops with often fatal results, known as appendicitis.

A man can live without his frontal bone. At a recent accident a workman was struck by a crowbar. The only possibility of saving his life was by excising the frontal bone. The result was that the man survived, without serious injury, though he was conscious of some mental defect.

It is quite possible that an artist, writer or musician would find the effect of the removal to deprive him of the particular faculty for producing his work, but otherwise his brain would be unaffected for its ordinary functions.

The Truth of It.

"So Jaggy has absconded. Another good man gone wrong."

"You said it's merely a bad man who has been found out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A DELIBERATE MAN.

He Ate His Full Dinner and Caught the Stage as Well.

Charles Stuart, one time senator from Michigan, was traveling by stage through his own state. The weather was bitterly cold, the snow deep, the roads practically unbroken. The stage was nearly one hour late at the dinner station, everybody was more or less cross and in a hurry and the situation uncomfortable to the last degree.

Sensor Stuart sat down to his dinner with his usual deliberation, notwithstanding the word that was passed around, "Fifteen minutes for refreshments."

When he had finished his first cup of coffee the passengers were leaving the table. By the time the second cup arrived the stage was at the door. "All aboard!" shouted the driver. The senator lingered and called for a third cup of coffee. The crowd laughed and dung back chaff at the deliberate man at the table.

While the household, as was the custom, assembled at the door to see the stage drive away, the senator continued calmly drinking his coffee. Suddenly, just as the stage started, there was a violent pounding on the dining room table, and the landlord hurried in, to find that the senator wanted a dish of rice pudding. When it came he called for a spoon, but there wasn't a spoon to be found.

"That shock headed fellow took 'em; I thought he was a crook!" exclaimed the landlord.

The landlord jumped at the same conclusion.

"Hurry after that stage; bring 'em all back!" he shouted to the sheriff, who was untying his horse from the rail in front of the tavern.

A few minutes later the stage, in charge of the sheriff, swung around in front of the house. The driver was in a fury. "Search them passengers!" yelled the landlord.

But before the officer could move the senator opened the stage door, stepped inside, then leaned out, touched the sheriff's arm and whispered:

"Tell the landlord he'll find his spoons in the coffee-pot."

WISDOM OF NOVELISTS.

There is no man so cautious about money as your reformed spendthrift—G. B. Burgin.

Men who stand much upon their dignity have not, as a rule, much else to stand upon.—Seton Merriman.

The virtues of our loved ones we admire. Their failings we would forget. But over their follies we love to linger smiling.—Jerome K. Jerome.

Any fool can get a notion. It needs training to drive a thing through—training and conviction, not rushing after the first fancy.—Rudyard Kipling.

Sometimes a chance remark, which has very little significance for the person who makes it, is like an aperture that lets in light on the whole character.—Sarah Grand.

Superstition, in its essence, is merely a recognition of the truth that in a universe of mysteries and contradictions, like ours, nothing conceivable or inconceivable is impossible.—Henry Harland.

The Judge's Advantage.

One of the best stories of Judge Parry, a famous English jurist, related to a feeble looking man who was rebuked for supporting a ridiculous claim made by his wife. "I tell you candidly, I don't believe a word of your wife's story," said Judge Parry.

"Yer may do as yer like," replied the man mournfully, "but I've got to." It was once the doubtful privilege of Judge Parry to overhear the comments of two men against whom he had decided. "E's a fool, but 'e did 'is best," was the verdict of these disapproving suitors. "One might sleep under an unkindly epithet," was the philosophic comment of the judge.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

100 Cents Worth OF LEATHER for ONE DOLLAR.

That's what we want to impress upon you, that large cash purchases have crowded this store with Big Values in every line. Absolute fairness, square treatment to each customer, rich or poor, is our motto. If we misrepresent anything you get your money back.

This is the only store where you can get such values as these:—

Men's good, solid Plow Boots, \$1.00.
Men's good, solid Fine Boots from \$1.25.
Boys' and Girls' School Boots—the best for the money. We defy competition.
Women's Fine Dongola Boots, latest in styles, from \$1.25.
Women's Fine Dongola Shoes, newest in every detail, from \$1.00.
Women's Coarse Boots, such values at 75c. to \$1.25 you only find here.

We have the swellest lines in Infants' Fine Boots and soft soles that was ever exhibited in Stirling. Call in and see them. No trouble to show our goods.

If you want your dollars to go farthest look for the Big Red Boot above our door.

Remember we lead in Hand-Made Work. Repairing neatly done and promptly attended to. Rips sewed free at

Geo. Reynolds,
P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

The largest grapevine in the world is growing in the Carpinteria valley, twelve miles east of Santa Barbara, Cal., and is called La Para Grande. It was started from a cutting sixty-one years ago by a young Spanish woman, Dona Ayla. It is eight feet four inches in circumference at its base, and one its horizontal branches measures more than three feet in circumference. The trellis covers about a third of an acre, and sixty heavy posts support it. The vine produces as many as 5,000 bunches annually, at a conservative estimate, and in good years many clusters measure twelve to fifteen inches in length, and weigh six to eight pounds. Its owner estimates that in 1895 the vine yielded ten tons of grapes.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75
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The Family & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada.....1.80
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

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WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage

or on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

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Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis
April 30th to December 1st, 1904.

Settlers' One-Way Excursions, 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers. Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

The NEWS-ARGUS

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TO JAN. 1, 1905, 65c.

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A CAR OF British Columbia Shingles

on the way from the Coast.

Will be here in about two weeks.

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A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dramatic economies; clever fiction; household hints; fiction; etc. Subscribers to-day, or send in latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines.

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The News-Argus

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25 Cents pays for three months' membership. Each member receives the official club organ every month, including pieces of high-class vocal and instrumental new music each month, in place in it also a Certificate of Membership which gives the privilege of Club Room in New York City, and of buying literature, music or musical instruments of any description at wholesale prices, saving you from 20% to 60% on your purchases. Don't fail to join now. You will much more than your money's worth. MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB, Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

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MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 605 P St., Washington, D. C.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will

be charged. Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

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If inserted less than three months the 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

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Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Proportionate rates for shorter periods.

A column measures twenty lines.

Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 2c. per line first insertion, 1c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOE PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.



Oh, yes, I formed the Habit

of buying my CLOTHES and FURNISHINGS here and found it to be a good one. Would certainly advise anyone to

Get the Same Habit.

Yes, there are others, but everything you get at WARD'S seems to have a natty, neat, up-to-date appearance. You feel as though you are in it. I suppose it is because he gives all his time and attention to Men's Wear, and this is the age for specialists.

Referring to the above conversation, we would say, that our Spring Stock is larger than usual and we are a little crowded for show room but will try and remedy that in the near future, and ask you, if there is anything in Men's Wear that you cannot see displayed please ask for it and we will show you just what you want. We are still selling Hats. Have you got yours yet at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

OUR NEW CORSETS

JUST OPENED OUT.

A full line of B. and L., Crompton and D. & A. Corsets, to suit all figures. B. & L., bias filled; straight front corset styles, A.X., H.H. and F., at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
"Lady Curzon," the newest model, low bust, long hip, in white and grey, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
Straight front Corsets, 45c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.
Try our New Summer Corset, fine, white net lace and ribbon trimming, 50c.
A special line of Corsets for stout ladies, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers from 18c., 20c., 25c., 50c. to \$3.00. See our special range of twenty different styles at 25c.
Ladies' Drawers, 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.25.
Ladies' Underskirts and Night Dresses, trimmed, lace and embroidery, 50c., 75c., \$1.25 to \$4.50.

A SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY—One dozen Ladies' Underskirts, best mercerized skirting, fancy stripes and checks, were \$1.25 for 75c.

FIVE CASES NEW MILLINERY just opened out. Hats to suit all people, at all prices, from 25c. to \$25.00. Leave your order early to avoid disappointment.

A fresh stock of GROCERIES always on hand. Try us for your Tea.
Lipton's Tea, green and black, 25c., 30c. and 40c. 2 lbs. Green Tea, 25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

HEADACHES.

Over 75 per cent. of Headaches can be directly traced to eye strain. The eye in its endeavor to overcome some defect causes the strain which results in headache.

If your eyes are causing you any trouble let us examine them, for this we make no charge. We will guarantee to fit you should you require glasses or no pay.

Dozens of our patients have been permanently cured of constant headache by our properly fitted glasses.

W. H. CALDER,
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A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, added this year, is an

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For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

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The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 65c.

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Hardy Roses, Shrubs and Climbing Vines suitable for Lawn and Cemetery.

Norway Spruce, 3 ft., extra fine.

Orders booked, subject to stock being satisfactory, on inspection at the Nursery when ready for delivery.

Send list of wants for prices and save Agent's commission. All stock guaranteed true to name as represented.

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue the general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195.

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Good House and Barn, with two acres of land more or less, opposite the English Church, Stirling. For further particulars apply to

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A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, \$1.00.

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NEWS-ARGUS

To Jan. 1, 1905,

for 60c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR—Kindly permit me through your columns to address a few remarks to the temperance workers of the Township of Rawdon, and especially to residents of the past two weeks that they kindly desist from further controversy at the present time. No good can possibly come out of a discussion where a spirit of personal antagonism prevails, and it is to be regretted in this case, that in presenting the situation to the public, unkind, uncalled for and unwarrantable insinuations had not been kept back. "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs 16:32. There is no division in the camp of those opposed to us. Therefore if we would succeed we must study to avoid dissension. Their must be one-ness of aim and purpose on our part, there must be no more Grit envying Tory nor Tory vexing Grit, but as in the days of Benjamin against Gibeah, going up against a common foe, "knit together as the heart of one man."

Our cause demands and deserves this. What we want is, the combined forces of Christian home, Christian church and Christian government in stern array against the traffic in strong drink, through which the honour, the prosperity, the undimmed strength of mind and body wasted, early and dishonored graves made, while a deep and dark shadow is cast upon the life beyond. To this traffic the people of Rawdon have said, once and again, "Thou shalt not, and there shall be no more liquor-selling within our borders." Their oft repeated wishes have been disregarded, British law has been ignored, (for the traffic respects no law, human or Divine) until the people are at last demanding the rigorous enforcement of the law. We intend to use all reasonable means within our reach, and shall also from time to time as the case may require, appeal to "the powers that be," for aid in this warfare against evil. Friends of temperance will please join the deputation appointed to wait on the Council on Monday next, May 2nd, in the afternoon. Disrespect must have no place in the mind of those who know that their cause is right. Therefore, "Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."—Gal. 6:9. This reaping time is coming as surely as the rising tide submerges everything that lies in its path. True.

"His weary watching wave on wave, And yet the tide leave no mark behind."
We build like corals, grave on grave, But pave a pathway upward.
We are beaten back in many a fray, But never strength we know;
And where the vanguard rests to-day The rear shall camp to-morrow.

Nothing can successfully resist the onward march of genuine moral reform. For every effort made for the betterment of men is but part of the Divine purpose to establish that righteousness, which is destined "to cover the earth as the waters do the great deep."
Then let us see to it that nothing on our part be allowed to retard the work, or stand in the way of the carrying out of the Divine purposes. But with faith in God and faith in our cause, and as far as possible, faith in one another, push on to final victory.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman of Rawdon Temp. Assn.
Rawdon, April 26th, 1904.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR—The mountain (of flesh) has again labored and brought forth—a mouse. Sheridan once told an opponent that "he drew on his imagination for his facts, and on his memory for his wit." So Philip. He has drawn heavily on a disordered imagination, but his memory does not seem to retain wit enough on which to make a draft. Of his personal taunts I will take no notice—they are too childish. I shall deal only with the parts of his letter that affects the reputation of others—and his own, if he has any.

The first item I shall deal with is the Morgan letter. He has given this the appearance of proof, and rests his case largely upon it. Does Philip not know that he cannot prove a negative in law? Why did he not get Morgan to make a positive statement of what he (Philip) did say? The reason is plain. What he did say is so near to what he has tried to prove he did not say, that it would simply damn him.

He asks several other men if they heard him make the statement, and they answer no. Suppose this method of dealing with evidence was applied to a murder case. One man sees the deed done and swears to it, but a hundred other men swear they did not see it.



The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000

This Bank has unexcelled facilities for handling your Banking Business.

Advances made to Farmers, at reasonable rates. Sale notes discounted or taken for collection. Forms supplied free of charge.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed from date of deposit. One dollar will open an account. Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

done. According to Philip's method the murderer goes unpunished. Does it begin to dawn on Philip how absurd and untenable his position is? So much for Philip's negations; now against that I will put in the following positive statement:

To Wm. B. BATES, Esq.,
In answer to a question why he did not complain against Potts when he complained against Welch and McConnell, Philip A. Lott's answer was, "I am not to blame for it. Mr. Flint is to blame. He said there is a charge against Potts already. We will hold him for witness."
Signed, THOS. RUPERT.
G. H. GREEN.

To the best of my recollection the above statement is correct.

DAVID MUMBY,
ROBT. LOUGH,
per Wm. B. BATES.

In the face of this, will Mr. Lott still deny to Mr. Flint for allowing Potts to escape. He seems to have anticipated something of the kind, for in his last letter he makes a feeble attempt to shift the blame on the Inspector, although he admits in advance that he should not do so. Who will he try to shoulder his delinquencies in the performance of his duties on next?

Philip grows jubilant over the exonerating vote, but as usual he only tells part of the truth. The statements given below will straighten out the whole matter:

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
We and the others who have been charged with violating the liquor act, met in Stirling to talk over the situation. Philip A. Lott was with us. He said he was sorry the thing had gone so far. That it was not his fault. That T. J. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, J. Morgan and G. H. Green gave him their names, and urged the prosecutions. On the strength of this statement we passed the resolution exonerating him from all blame in the matter. On inquiry we found that Mr. Lott's statement was utterly false.

Signed, Wm. RODGERS,
JAMES WHITTON,
J. R. COOK,
GEORGE BURKITT.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I never, at any time, gave Philip A. Lott any names whatsoever, or urged him to prosecute any individuals in particular, for purchasing or drinking liquor. Any conversation I had with him was in a general way to enforce the law.

Signed, THOS. J. THOMPSON.
I did not give a single name in the first list of complaints. All I said was, "Why did you not complain of the other parties who were drinking at the same time." This was after the charges had been laid.

Signed, ROBT. THOMPSON,
JOHN MORGAN.

Will Mr. Lott now claim his right to the exonerating verdict, snatched as it was from the victims of his malicious prosecutions, by gross misrepresentation? In fact it is hard to believe that in most of the cases malice, and not an honest desire to do his duty, was the motive.

Philip makes another very unfortunate reference to a liquor case in which I laid the charge some seven years ago. I laid the charge within a week after the offence was committed, and not at the end of the thirty days, as he insinuates. It is true that one of the witnesses swore to having found a bottle of whiskey, for which Philip says he got fifty cents and his dinner, but it was the defendant's witness who swore to this, not mine. Whether he got fifty cents for it I know not. But as Philip was just as doubtful a friend of temperance then as he is to-day, it may have been he who put up the money, and knows whereof he speaks. In the name of common sense what has this to do with the present case? Only an idiot would attempt to make the connection. In the whole of his long letter he has proved only one thing—and that is his utter inability to discuss this matter intelligently and on its merits. Mr. Lott is also in error when he says I got my authority (as he puts it) from Mr. Rupert.

Now Mr. Editor, so far as Philip's rantings are concerned, I am done with this discussion, now, and for the future. I just want to give him a word of advice as to the vocation in life for which nature has best fitted him. His corporal bulk on a crowbar would be a thousand times more effective prying out stone, than his intellect guiding the pen is in spreading the truth.

P. WELCH.

P. S. Philip can also quote Scripture. We have an authentic record nearly 1900 years ago, of the devil quoting Scripture.

NOTE BY EDITOR.—We are of the same opinion as Mr. Jas. Scott, that it would be better that this controversy should close. We suppose Mr. Lott may claim the privilege of a reply to Mr. Welch; but if so, let the reply be strictly confined to facts, and leave out all personalities, and let it be as brief as possible.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron has appeared off the eastern coast of Korea, and sunk a Japanese merchant ship near Gensan.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

MAY MORNINGS

may be damp and chilly but those who wear our Raincoats will have satisfaction in comfort and appearance.

RAINCOATS FOR LADIES at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

\$5.00 SPECIAL—Mandleberg Cravenette, guaranteed Rain-proof Coats, worth \$6.50 for \$5.00.

RAINCOATS FOR MEN—All sizes in Cravenettes and Rubber-treated at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$10.00.

LADIES' BLOUSES.

Our Blouses are the "Crescent" make—the best for style, fit and good value. Special Silk at \$3.00.

Special White Lawns at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

MEN'S WANTS.

25 pairs SIMPLEX Overalls, sizes 32 to 42, regular \$1.00, to clear at 50c. pair.

UNDERWEAR—If you are ready for your Spring change, you can buy it with a little of your small change here.

25c. per garment buys a good medium weight.

32c. per garment buys a medium weight fleece-lined.

25c. per garment for fine Balbrigan.

BOYS' SUITS.

We have small suits for small boys, at small prices.

Navy Worsted, all wool Blouse Suits at \$1.50 worth \$2.00.

Norfolk style Suits, in variety, at \$2.00 to \$5.

BUGGY DUSTERS.

Unexcelled values and variety at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

GROCERIES.

5 lbs. Prunes for 25c. 5 lbs. Stewing Figs for 25c.

10 lbs. Gold Dust Corn Meal for 25c.

Eggs 12½c. per doz.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SEASONABLE SHOES.



The latest and the best are to be found in our stock. Our new EMPRESS Shoes for Spring are acknowledged by all who have seen them, to be the finest shoes ever brought to Stirling. They make life's walk easy they are such perfect fitters. The prices are stamped on every shoe. Button, Lace and Oxford \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. The EMPRESS Shoes need no breaking in. We have plenty of cheaper lines in stock.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

When you want SHOE POLISH come to us. We keep Black Cat, 2 in 1, Black "O", Patent Leather Cream.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

CARRIAGES and WAGGONS.

We have now in stock a complete line of BUGGIES, MIKADOS, SURREYS, DEMOCRAT and LUMBER WAGGONS, which are up-to-date in style, material and finish, and prices as low as the lowest.

We also carry a full line of Harness, Horse Forks, Cream Separators, Binder Twine, etc.

A full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements always on hand.

General Blacksmith business in connection.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,

Joyce's Old Stand, Stirling.

P. S.—Horse for sale cheap.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The Stirling Cheese Board will meet at Mr. W. S. Martin's office, on Wednesday, May 4th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for organization, and any other business.

WM. MEIKLEJOHN, Pres.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to Mrs. J. BULL, Stirling.

INDEPENDENT ORDER of FORESTERS

Grand Initiation Convention

—AT—
BELLEVILLE,
—ON—
5th MAY, 1904.

PROGRAMME:

PROCESSION at 7 p.m. from Upper Bridge to Opera House.

8 p.m. Grand Initiation Ceremony by the Supreme Chief Ranger assisted by the Companion Guard of Honor from Headquarters, Toronto.

Presentation of Address to Supreme Chief Ranger, Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha, and interesting programme of music and speeches.

Convention rates one fare secured on all Railways and Boats. Be sure and ask for Certificate when purchasing tickets. Certificates will be marked by Committee at Rooms adjoining Bank of Commerce, where badges will be issued for admission to Opera House.

A. MCGINNIS, Secretary.

COL. S. S. LAZIER, Chairman of Com.

FOR SERVICE.

Thoroughbred Yorkshire Bull and Thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar.

For Sale—One Durham Bull, 2 year old.

WM. BROADWORTH,
Lot 12, Con. 4, Rawdon.

A CRISIS IN WOMAN'S LIFE.

There are Backaches and Headaches and Days When Life Seems Scarcely Worth Living.

There comes a time in the life of all women when they are faced with a grave crisis, when there are distressing backaches, headaches, dizziness, when even some women are threatened with the loss of their reason; when they suffer because they are women. The happiness of women for the rest of their lives depends upon being safely tidied over this crisis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a blessing to women at all ages, and are particularly valuable at the critical periods—when girlhood is merging into womanhood and when women are approaching the turn of life. These pills make the rich, red blood that stimulates all the organs of the body, expels disease and makes the weary sufferer bright, active and strong. Mrs. A. Jones, Cypress River, Man., says: "Out of gratefulness I feel that I must let you know the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. For years I suffered from inflammation of the womb and kindred troubles. Only those who have been similarly afflicted can tell how much I suffered, or how dreary life seemed. I tried many medicines but none of them helped me. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am grateful now for that advice, for after using about a dozen boxes every symptom of the trouble disappeared and life again seemed worth living. It is now several years since I took the pills, and as there has been no sign of the trouble since, I feel safe in saying the cure is permanent."

What these pills have done for Mrs. Jones they will do for all suffering women if given a fair trial. But you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BORN TO BE PAUPERS.

Whole Family Living in an English Workhouse.

A family with a remarkable experience of workhouse life is at present enjoying the hospitality of the Marylebone Poor Law Guardians, says the Daily Mail.

At the end of July, 1891, the grandfather, Patrick Downs, at that time about 60 years of age, who lived Lisson street west, sought the shelter of the workhouse, to be followed a few months later by his wife, Catherine. He was a day laborer, and for the non-payment of rent was turned out of his home. The couple are still in the workhouse, and there they will doubtless remain.

A daughter, Kate, made periodic visits to the institutions, taking her discharge when well enough to leave. She is now about 30 years of age. Three of her children, born in the workhouse, are dead, and were buried by the parish. Another, a boy, is now in the Shaftesbury training ship, where he is maintained at the expense of the guardians.

Another daughter, Elizabeth, married a man named Laver, who has been an inmate, but is not now in residence. The wife died in the institution, and her four children are being maintained and educated at the Guardians' schools at Southall. A third daughter, Johanna Cooling, who has no children, is now out of the "house," but she has been an inmate.

Nothing worries some men like the expected troubles that never happen. It doesn't cost very much to think as low as you don't back your conclusions with hard-earned cash.

HAS A SAY.

The School Principal Talks About Food.

The Principal of a High School in a flourishing California city says: "For 23 years I worked in the school with only short summer vacations. I formed the habit of eating rapidly, masticated poorly which coupled with my sedentary work led to indigestion, liver trouble, lame back and rheumatism."

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with drugs, while others prescribed dieting and sometimes I got temporary relief, but the times not. For 12 years I struggled along with this handicap to my work, seldom laid up but often a burden to myself with lameness and rheumatic pains."

"Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician who noticed at once my out-of-health condition and who prescribed for me an exclusive diet of Grape-Nuts, milk and fruit. I followed him and in a few days I felt like a new man with no more headaches, rheumatism or liver trouble and from that time this Grape-Nuts has been my main food for breakfast and evening meals, am stronger and healthier than I have been for years without a trace of the old troubles."

"Judging from the present vigorous physical and mental state I tell my people Methuselah may yet have to take second place among the old men, for I feel like I will live a great many more years."

"To all this remarkable change in health I am indebted to my wise friend and Grape-Nuts, and I hope the Postum Co. will continue to manufacture this life and health giving food for several centuries yet, until I move to a world where investigation is unknown." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ask any physician what he knows about Grape Nuts. Those who have tried it know things.

"There's a reason." Look it each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

WARS "TURNED TURTLE"

FIRST BLOOD OFTEN UNLUCKY TO THE VICTOR.

Many Instances in War When the Unexpected Often Happens.

People are disposed to think that an early victory means good luck for the victor. However, if history goes for anything, it is usually unlucky rather than lucky to win the first victory. Wars have an unpleasant habit of "turning turtle," and victory falling to the parties from whom one least expected it, says Pearson's Weekly.

Japan is a living proof of what surprises war can bring. When the China-Japanese War of 1894 broke out, the man in the street thought it was a bad lookout for Japan to be brought into contact with such a huge force as China. Yet, in a very short time, our allies proved how effectively modern ideas can be employed, and China completely succumbed to Japan's onslaught.

Whatever may be the result of her conflict with Russia, therefore, we must always guard against being too sure. War always reveals the unexpected, sometimes the unheard-of.

It was Britain who drew first blood in the Boer War, at the battles of Newcastle and Elandslaagte, and though we won in the long run, those victories were terribly avenged by the Boers in the first few months of war, and when the tables were turned, it was after a long period of disasters.

MOST OF THE WARS of the last century began with victories for the Powers who were ultimately vanquished. France went to war with Germany in 1870 with a rare whoop of triumph. She talked about marching to Berlin and fighting "to the knife." Her Ministers said everything was ready down to the "last gaiter-button of a private."

The first battle between the two powers resulted in a victory for France, when at Saarbrück the French General, Frossard, drove out the German garrison. A few days later the war was terribly changed. The victorious Prussians held victory, until they dictated peace in Paris itself.

A war which completely baffled prophecy was the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866.

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IS NO LONGER A DEATH SENTENCE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AGAIN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss Johann Mayor, Given up by Two Doctors, is Again a Strong Healthy Girl.

Lochiel, Glenferrie Co., Ont., May 2.—(Special).—That Bright's Disease has come within the reach of Medical Science and is no longer on the list of incurable diseases is again proved in the case of Miss Johann Mayor, of this place. In an interview Miss Mayor says:

"I had Bright's Disease in its worst stages and had to give up a profitable position with a corset firm. Two doctors whom I consulted gave me up, telling me I had let the disease go too far. I spent a fortune with doctors besides going to Caledonia Springs each summer, but no good resulted and I began to think I could not endure life much longer."

"It was then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and it is owing to them entirely that I am at work to-day, a strong healthy girl. It took eight boxes in all to complete the cure, but I did not let the first two boxes regularly as I had no faith in them. You may be sure in future I will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease. How sure it is they will cure all the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

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What shrunk your woollens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

ANTS IN SURGERY.

Ants with long and powerful mandibles have been successfully used for making surgical stitches. The majority of Greek surgeons keep stocks of them, and upon the arrival of a person suffering from a clean cut the ants are brought into use. The edges of the cut are brought together with the heads of one hand, while the ant, held with a pair of forceps, is brought close to the wound with the other, its mandibles biting through the flesh on both sides and holding the edges together. As many as fifteen or twenty are sometimes used for a single cut, and they are usually left on for three or four days. The removal is then far easier than the withdrawal of the wire ordinarily used for that purpose.

Even a swindle-proof man can sometimes be taken in by inviting him to drink.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from a reputable physician, as the damage they will do is ten fold that of the disease they are intended to cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Money makes the mare go until a man gets enough of it to buy an automobile.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the low one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third, good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folders, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Customer—"That watch you sold me the other day does not keep good time." Dealer—"It isn't the fault of the watch. Haven't you heard people say that the times are very bad just now?"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

TATTOOED PIGS.

Two \$125 prizes for a new pigment for tattooing black-eared pigs are offered by the German Economical Society. The tattooing of white-eared pigs is well known and successful, but a dark color is useless for dark ears. An additional \$5 is given for every year the tattoo last beyond the first year.

I was Cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.

I was Cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yarmouth, CHAS PLUMER.

I was Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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If you are tired reading Blue Ribbon Tea advertisements, take a cup of the tea itself and you will be in a good humor again.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

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KOREA'S COOLIE PREMIER

BEST TAX COLLECTOR EMPEROR EVER HAD.

An English War Correspondent Describes an Interview With Him.

"I will bow low when he enters," whispered my Korean companion nervously. "I will humble myself before him."

We were seated in the reception chamber of Yi Yong Ik, the supreme Minister of Korea, the man whose name is cursed in a thousand villages and whose shadow is feared by ten thousand homes. Others have risen before in this land who have earned the name of oppressor and extortioner, but he has surpassed them all, writes F. A. MacKenzie in the London Daily Mail.

Twenty years ago he was a coolie, sweeping the yard of a great noble. To-day he is the real commander of the army; he holds the public purse, he has started national industries, and he has given the Emperor money and military power. Other ministers have succeeded the people, as they thought, to the utmost farthing, but when the hand of Yi Yong Ik caught them, even the poorest found funds somewhere to escape. If you can do naught else, you can at least sell your children into slavery when the hand of the tyrant falls.

KOREAN MINISTER.

The room in which we sat was small. Yi does not waste money on display, and many a ruler of a small province has a grander house than he. The chamber had a polished leather door, brown paper sliding screens in wooden frames for walls, and a mat at one end to serve as a seat. There was no other furniture. A soldier or a child would stare through the open door every minute or two. The whole scene was typically Oriental. Then, strange incongruity, a telephone bell rang. A shabby officer darted into the next room. "Who's there, who's there?" he called in Korean. "Hullo! What do you want? Why don't you speak up? I can't hear you. Hullo!" At last he jerked the receiver on one side, just as you do in your office when the exchange will not put you right.

Enter Yi Yong Ik, a tall, broad-shouldered, commanding man. You need no second glance at him to see that here is one who can accomplish things. There is none of the softness of the typical Korean in his face, and yet there is nothing revealing the character of cupidity and tyranny universally attributed to him. The cast of the features is Mongolian. One understands after seeing him how the coolie became head of the State. Yi speaks no English, but he speaks English, and he beckoned us to sit down on the mats in the adjoining room. My interpreter humbled his forehead in the dust before him.

Yi did the same to me, and I replied as best I could. Truth to tell, I had real work to stow my legs away in unobstructive fashion, as the others did. Before our talk was over my violently cramped muscles were aching in a way that hardly interfered with my enjoyment. If you doubt it, try the experiment of sitting on the ground for an hour with your legs tucked under you.

VIEWS ON THE WAR.

The Minister promptly cross-examined me. Did I believe there would be war? When did I think war would come? Why did I think so? What were the Japanese doing? This was courtesy on his part, and courtesy equally demanded that I should disclaim all knowledge of his knowledge, and yet should tell him what I knew. Questions as to my own movements were easier answered.

Then Yi spoke emphatically. "We believe there will be peace," he said. "There will be no war." I gazed at him. Did he not know that but an hour before the Korean wires had been cut at Manchu? Was he unaware that at this moment Japanese transports were stealing up from Tsushima, full of armed men, that Russian transports were filling with soldiers at Port Arthur?

I urged such points on him. "I thank you for your advice," he replied, without moving a muscle. "Advice?" I replied. "Be it far from me to advise. I am but a youth, while you have seen many years. I am as nothing while you are the ruler of many provinces. I dare not advise. I only repeat to your excellency what is on the lips of all men."

"It is well," came the reply. "But what matter these things to us? Let Russia and Japan fight; Korea will take no share in their fight. Our Emperor has issued his declaration of neutrality. By that we will abide. We are very glad that England has recognized our declaration, and we are glad to do all we can for Englishmen."

"You have issued your declaration," I answered. "But what if the armies of Russia and of Japan come? What if their ships land men on your shores? What if you drive them off? What will you do? Will you appeal to the Powers for help?"

GOOD TAX GATHERER.

"Our soldiers are not strong enough to drive off the Russian or Japanese armies. But there will be no need for us to appeal to the Powers if our neutrality is broken. They will come without being asked, and will protect us."

Here Yi stood. He resorted to his old and well known trick of shutting his eyes to unpleasant facts. "The Emperor must grieve over the trouble in the East?"

"Why should he grieve? It is not our people who are quarrelling. If it was did come it would not concern us. Our Emperor does not grieve."

After much more talk to the same effect our interview ended, and I slipped on my boots to make my way to my rickshaw, while Yi went along to the palace to his regular meeting with the Emperor at six o'clock.

Twenty years ago, and less, as I have said, Yi was a coolie. Friends of my own can remember him when he was engaged in the most menial offices in the yard of a great Korean official in the year of a small district. Here Yi was in his element. A poor man himself, he knew all the tricks of the poor to avoid taxes. He was unsparring, and raised more money out of the people than anyone had done before. He was soon promoted to a higher place, for he who can squeeze best is a great man in Korea. In his new district he found some gold.

BECAME FAVORITE.

Accounts differ as to how he found or acquired it. Possibly he lighted on a gold mine in the district—this, at all events, is what his friends say and what many believe. He took this gold to the Emperor, who, like all Eastern rulers, ever welcomes the man with money. Yi became a court man with money. He was found for him in the Ministry. He was made controller of the Emperor's finances, and then Minister of Finance for the State. He is a strong man, he has many good business qualities, and extortion is by no means the only side of his character.

His methods can be illustrated by one example. There was a Korean at Chemulpho who, probably alone among his fellows, had succeeded in business on a large scale. Yi ordered through him a hundred thousand dollars' worth of rice for the army. In due course the rice was bought, but not delivered, as immediate delivery was not wanted, and the merchant was paid. He signed receipts for the rice, but the rice was not delivered. Yi ordered through him a hundred thousand dollars' worth of rice for the army. In due course the rice was bought, but not delivered, as immediate delivery was not wanted, and the merchant was paid. He signed receipts for the rice, but the rice was not delivered.

Soon afterwards Yi met the merchant in the palace. "When are you going to pay back the hundred thousand dollars you had from the Emperor?" he asked. "We want it at once." The merchant could not understand what Yi meant. "Here," said Yi, "is your acknowledgment. We want the money back now." He produced the merchant's receipts for the money paid for the rice. Every argument was in vain. Yi demanded the money instantly. The British and American Ministers took the matter up, as the man had English and American business connections. To every representation Yi returned the same answer. "We want our hundred thousand dollars back." In the end the merchant had to flee the land, and now does business in Shanghai.

INCAS' TREASURE FOUND.

Long Search Reveals Great Wealth in Bolivia.

The Bolivian and Peruvian newspapers announce that, after a search extending for centuries, the great buried treasure of the Incas has been discovered in Bolivia. The treasure, which is valued at \$3,200,000, was found by a party of British and American engineers at Chayaltaya. The natives are in a great state of excitement, for they believe that there is treasure to the value of \$6,000,000 still to be discovered.

The "Buried Treasure of the Incas" has been the theme of romance for generations and the object of numerous expeditions. The Incas—the Children of the Sun—that wonderful race of white-complexioned Indians—flourished in Peru from 1180 to 1571, and were the reigning dynasty when Pizarro conquered the country in 1532.

Of the amazing wealth of these Indian kings history leaves no doubt. The failure of successive treasure hunting expeditions has brought about a pretty general idea that it was very effectively looted by Pizarro's Spanish freebooters.

The palaces and temples of the Incas, and even the gardens of the palaces, blazed with gold and precious stones, and between 1532 and 1571, when the last of the Incas was beheaded, not only were the gorgeous temples violated by the Spanish soldiery but even the mummies were dug up and stripped of their priceless jewels and ornaments.

When Pizarro made his first entry into the Valley of Cajamarca, he found the Peruvian army dead in dismay, leaving the Emperor Atahualpa, captive, that Inca offered, as his ransom, to fill with gold the building in which he was held prisoner. Ornaments from temples and palaces were brought and piled down, and the invaders shared among them gold to the value of about four millions sterling.

Meanwhile throughout the empire priests and people were everywhere burying their treasure, to keep it out of the hands of the invaders, and around this circumstance have been woven many wonderful stories of boundless wealth hidden in caves, sunk in river beds and buried deep in the earth. Much of this treasure was found by Francisco Pizarro's men, its estimated value being anything between \$3,500,000 and \$6,000,000. Among the loot were life-size statues of pure gold and many more of silver, gold vases and images, weapons, and boxes and strange amulets of gold and gem.

But the real Eldorado, the ultimate source of the marvelous wealth of which only a hint was given by the gold-decked palaces, which had so aroused the avarice of the Spaniards, was never discovered. It was Suco, the mathematically built capital of the Incas, and Pizarro's half-brother, Gonzalo, certainly failed to find it on the eastern slope of the Andes, where popular belief located it.

Of recent treasure-hunting parties, one organized by an American syndicate, of which Eli Harper was the head, left New York for Lima in 1901, and has not since been heard of. A second had its origin in London in 1902.

"Well, how do you like married life?" inquired a friend. "Not at all," replied the man who had married money and was suffering from it. "I'm a case of matrimonial dyspepsia." "Matrimonial dyspepsia?" "Yes, I never agree with me; she's too rich."

After much more talk to the same effect our interview ended, and I slipped on my boots to make my way to my rickshaw, while Yi went along to the palace to his regular meeting with the Emperor at six o'clock.

SOME TONGUE PUZZLES

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY JUST SEEM.

Names Harder for Englishmen to Pronounce Than Foreign Ones.

We usually laugh at the foreigner's efforts to master the pronunciation of our mother tongue, but most of us are not without doubt when we come to pronounce certain proper nouns. Any number of surnames and geographical names as many as four hundred renderings, and it is quite impossible to persuade anyone that his or her way is not the correct one. Some surnames are so maltrreated as to be quite unrecognizable from the spelling. No wonder the average individual finds the English dictionary indispensable. The awful names of the quarter are Colquhoun, Marjoribanks, Chalmers, and Bagehot. They look much less impressive when spelled as pronounced—Cochran, Marshbanks, Chumley and Bajot. Phonetic spelling deprives many names of their terrors. The awful name Goughan would become simply Gagan, Ruthven would become Riven, and Cockburn Kurn.

Some people are much annoyed if they are not addressed in their own special way. Mr. St. John likes to be called Sinjin, but as a geographical term he does not mind you saying Saint John. Anstruther is doubtful, but often shortens into Anster.

SOME SCOTCH NAMES.

The "Mac's" also are very susceptible regarding their surnames. If you want to be friends with McLeod and Maclean, call them Maklodd and Maklean, and if you have intentions regarding Mr. Strachan's daughter don't call him Strakan if you value your peace, but Strawn. Following these good intentions you must address Beaudreux as Beaudre and Beauvire as Beevor.

In case you ever move in Ambassadorial circles, or make friends on the Riviera, don't forget the Baron de Longueville is called Longveal. Monsieur St. Cyr will answer you if you say Sansere, and strous would be a good rendering of the name of the eminent composer of waltzes. Markyavelle will be as near as you can get to MacLavelle, but possibly you may be able to avoid this distinguished personage.

A couple of "Saints" are rather puzzling. St. Clair should be rendered Sinclair, and if you would win a smile of approval pronounce St. Leger Sellinger, or Sellegier.

EASY FROM USE.

There is no need to look up Beuchamp; it is merely a playful rendering of the famous maker of pills. Duchesne has such an awe-inspiring appearance it is a pity we must pronounce it Dukarn. Heathcote is shortened in Hethcut, and Dillwyn has quite an Irish flavor when pronounced Dillon.

Desquenes is not so difficult as it looks. Dekane would sound muster, and you may also come across Dekann. Regarding Charteris and Sandys, you will win approval in high society if you stick to Charters and Sands; and those individuals known as Jervis, Berkeley and Derby like to hear the first "e" turned into "ah." Why, it is difficult to say.

Spare a Welchman's feelings by saying Aberganny, and not Abergenny, and, if possible, don't attempt to pronounce Amwlch. If you are English it is beyond you. A fairly successful way is to start with "Am" and leave the rest to luck.

WELCH ARE POSERS.

If you are going to Dolgelly for your holiday, ask for a ticket to Dolgelly, and if you are a cyclist, don't inquire the way to Llanelli. The rustic would "bite" at Llanethly, however.

Don't think of some diminutive maiden when you speak of Wemyss; call it Weems, and you may be taken for a Scotsman; and if you are over the border, don't forget that Kirkcubright is pronounced Kurcober.

AUCTIONS IN CHINA.

To a stranger a Chinese auction is a most curious spectacle. The auctioneer leans over a slightly elevated counter and exhibits his wares. He says nothing, neither does the bidder, who merely steps forward to the auctioneer and runs his fingers up his sleeve, making pressure on the salesman's arm, thus indicating how much he will pay for the article. Then another and another repeat the action until the one signifying the highest price receives the article without a word being exchanged on either side. Only the auctioneer and the successful bidder know the price and are accepted.

VEGETARIAN V. MEAT-EATER.

The heart of a vegetarian beats on an average fifty-eight to the minute; that of a meat-eater seventy-five. This represents a difference of 24,000 beats in twenty-four hours.

The Parson—"Always speak well of your neighbor." Mrs. Nextdoor—"I don't. And yet I assure you she is one of the most detestable creatures on earth."

"Isn't it hard to lose your daughter?" "No, not this one; I could have married her off a year ago. It is her older sister that's hard to lose."

Father—"You've been calling on my daughter rather frequently of late. Are your intentions serious?" Youth—"Yes, very much so. I'm trying to persuade her to buy the make of cycle I am agent for."

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Rigid Etiquette Observed in His Presence.

As kings go, the Emperor of Japan is not rich, but Japan is a country in which money goes far. Therefore he is in no want of funds. He has in Tokyo a huge park of many thousands of acres, about as far from the center of the city as Hampstead from Charing Cross, and a palace which is rather on the kral system than a single house, a collection of palaces and pleasure houses, partly in western, partly in native style, says a London paper.

Here, except when in summer he visits one of his sea-palaces, he spends a life of splendid isolation, living his day. It is said, much after English fashion. Rising at seven, he works till noon, when he breakfasts. The morning is devoted to state labors and audiences with ministers. The emperor has bid good-bye to the "dolce far niente" days at Kyoto, when his predecessors existed as shadowy nobodies, and those who know say that he is a keen and energetic worker and an exigent master.

With the afternoon comes relaxation, which is invariably taken in the sacred walls. His majesty is no athlete, but he is said to be an expert in archery, now a pastime, but once a compulsory exercise in Japan. The young princes play tennis, cricket, and other English games; while the park is so many miles square as to afford ample space for drives and rides. The emperor dines late, but, till within recent years, alone. Now-days there is often a court dinner-party, just as at Windsor.

But the most rigid etiquette is preserved. Few of his subjects ever approach him, and the park is sacred (says The Onlooker). Some years ago a balloonist was making parachute descents at Tokio, and he was warned that on no account must he accidentally descend in the palace grounds on pain of infinite penalties. On the rare occasions when the emperor drives out he is accompanied by a courtier, who must sit with eyes bent down and, even when spoken to by the sovereign, must not look in his face.

The sight of the unhappy retainer with lowered head is described as being curious in the extreme, while the Mikado sits bolt upright, and the people in the roadways literally go down on all fours in the dust. So far is the etiquette carried that a distinguished Englishman was asked by a rustic stationmaster to withdraw from the platform while the imperial train went through, the railway officials kneeling on the platform meanwhile. In public processions even the empress walks a few steps behind the Mikado, it not being considered fitting for even her hand to touch his arm.

AT SHEARING TIME.

Where only a few sheep are to be treated, the methods followed in the east are very satisfactory. Tubs large enough to hold sufficient solution for completely immersing a single animal are provided. The kettles for heating the mixtures are placed in position near the dipping tank. The quantity of dip required for each sheep is estimated from one quart to one gallon. Where a small number of sheep are dipped, much more dip is required, as it is not possible to provide for saving the drip. Then, too, a much smaller amount is necessary when the sheep are dipped directly after shearing. Unsheared sheep require twice as much solution. It is always advisable to have the dip on hand, so that it can be used on short notice, should it be found necessary.

The dip to be most effective should be administered while quite hot. It should be held at a temperature of from 100 to 110 degrees. A warm dip penetrates the oily matter of a wool much better than when lukewarm or cool, and is much more effective.

Authorities advise two treatments. The sheep are first dipped in an alkaline solution, which softens the scabs, if there are any, and removes the oily matter from the wool. Then they are immersed in the dip, which reaches the skin rapidly and very effectively. If the sheep are quite scabby, the animal should be held in the solution for at least three or four minutes and the scabby portions of the skin rubbed.

In dipping small numbers of sheep, the animals should be immersed in the tub and forced under at least twice. They can then be lifted out and placed on a draining platform and allowed to remain a short time. The drip finds its way back into the tub, and a number of homemade dips are quite satisfactory, but probably the most satisfactory are some of the dips prepared for the purpose. These are much more easily handled, are very effective and in the long run are cheaper than those made at home.

Sheep should be dipped after shearing whether they show any evidence of disease or not. The operation acts as a preventive and experience shows that dipping is beneficial under any circumstances. It cleans the skin and seems to impart a tone and vigor to the animal.

FORGOT THE CHIMNEY.

A short time ago a public ceremony was to be carried out at Landshut, an important town in Lower Bavaria. A new public school was to be formally opened, and all Landshut quivered with pleasurable anticipation. Unfortunately the festivities had to be put off at the last moment. The school could not be opened. No scholar could take his seat upon the brand-new forms. The land was in the grip of winter, and the architect had forgotten to provide a single chimney throughout the building.

"Wicks—"My wife is very methodical. She always gets a place for everything, and everything in its place." Wicks—"So has mine, but I can never find the place."

"Tell me, mother, where it is and I'll get you off," said the detective. The promise was sufficient.

"You've had it in your hands most of the time," she said, "and gave it back to me this morning, for it was wrapped round the candle!"

SOME CURIOUS BELIEFS

FANTASTIC BELIEFS ABOUT THE MIRROR.

Old Customs and Superstitions About It—Making Them.

Greatly as the modern woman values a mirror for its friendly or faithful reflection of her charms, it is nevertheless a more piece of furniture in her eyes, and it is doubtful if there are many whose imaginations are alert to see the mystery of its power, or the romance that may hover round it. But let her who has inherited her great-grandmother's glass, and sees herself set in its quaint Chippendale or Sheraton frame, just think of all those others—plain or pretty—it used to reflect, till each in turn faded or passed away.

The same face may have questioned it mutely, day after day, year in, year out, the chilling discovery of the first grey hair was perhaps witnessed by it alone, or as lines grew faintly distinct around the eyes and lips, it revealed them in a silence that clutched the heart, till at length there came an interval—and then, according to old custom, it was covered up, or carried out of the death chamber.

It is perhaps as well, however, all things considered, that it must be mute; though we can imagine occasions when a looking-glass eumpraphone were helpful in the cause of justice.

ANCIENT MIRRORS.

In the days of the Pharaohs the daisy beauties on the banks of the Nile used to gaze at themselves in mirrors of polished metal, the Greeks and Romans made theirs of bronze, and similar ones have been found in Anglo-Saxon graves. But these, of course, were mere small objects, to be held in the hand, as looking glasses to hang on the wall were not invented till somewhere about the end of the sixteenth century.

When the mirror was a rare and costly possession, instead of one of the most ordinary articles to be found in a household, no doubt the wonder of it worked freely in the minds of men and women; hence the medley of superstitions and strange beliefs that gathered around it in course of time.

ITS SUPERSTITIONS.

But folk-lore is full of weird fantastic beliefs about the mirror, and the marvel is they still survive in an age of sixpenny-halfpenny stores, and when even a penny will purchase a looking-glass of sorts. But we all know the dire result of breaking one—seven years of bad luck. Though, to be sure, in Yorkshire, that fat land of comfort and good cheer, they tell us it means, "seven years' trouble, but no want." And this is well and wisely arranged, for the Yorkshireman, if lacking food, were afflicted indeed. It almost goes without saying that it betokens deeper things to the sensitive Celt, so in the Scotch Highlands and in Ireland it means mortality in the home, most often the master's death.

Few things give us who are so human as to be superstitious still, a keener thrill than to hear of some odd streak of so-called credulity cropping out of the powerful physique and iron nerves that make it an easy thing to play the hero. And so it is delicious to think of Napoleon shivering and shuddering in the midst of one of his Italian campaigns when he gazed after Josephine's portrait was shattered. It so preyed upon his mind, indeed, that he could not rest until the return of the courier despatched to see if she were safe. Yet, after all, can we affirm that the broken glass was not ominous of the death of love?

FEARFUL OMENS.

It forebodes ill if we see a new moon for the first time reflected in a mirror, or even through a window pane, and this we are told in most countries in the world. The Swedish young women dare not look in the glass after dark or by candle light, and there is this same fear in Ireland, lest some ghastly face be seen peering over their shoulders. But in Scotland it is done on the eve of St. Agnes there is a chance of seeing the future husband's face. Another very widespread belief is that it is vastly unlucky to show a baby its own reflection lest it die young.

In the south of England a bride may not look in the glass once she has been adorned for the wedding ceremony, but the evil may be averted if a glove is left to be put on after the final glance.

Let her beware also lest her vanity entice her to her mirror on entering her new home, a wife, for if she do so misfortune is sure to fall upon the future family. Yet if her husband take her hand, and they gaze in the glass at the same time, the fates will be favorably disposed towards them.

ARTFUL OLD LADY.

A police-officer tells a story of an old woman he once had to deal with. A batch of bank-notes had been stolen, and the detective found someone who told him that the old woman in question had a lot of the notes, at least, in her house.

He proceeded to visit the old woman's house, and, locking the doors on the inside, rummaged the rooms from the top of the house to the cellar.

He was completely baffled, and, though an officer who prided himself on his keen scent in a search, after tearing up some boards and knocking down plaster, by way of making a show of having done something, he confessed he was beaten, and handed back to her the candle the woman had lent him.

"Tell me, mother, where it is and I'll get you off," said the detective. The promise was sufficient.

"You've had it in your hands most of the time," she said, "and gave it back to me this morning, for it was wrapped round the candle!"

SECRETS OF THE SERVICE

DETECTIVES EMPLOYED IN THE GREAT DOCKYARDS.

Every Man, Some Time or Other, Must Undergo the Process of Being Searched.

It is not generally known that the great naval dockyards of this country, where thousands of men are employed in all the various branches of shipbuilding, are always under the keen supervision of detectives—men who are not only skilled in the art of detecting thieves, but who possess business instincts, and are able to weed out the lazy individuals.

It was generally admitted at one time that a goodly percentage of dockyardmen were thieves, but the great difficulty which had to be overcome was to find those who fully merited that title. For example, a gang of men working in the double bottom of a huge ship had endless opportunities of idling, and unless any of the gang were invited to "split," there was little chance of their detection.

The idea of employing detectives was, we believe instituted at Devonport dockyard for the first time. Attired in white overalls, the most lar attire of fitters and other skilled laborers in the dockyards, detectives were scattered all over the establishment. They joined gangs engaged in various work, and to the uninitiated there was no means of detecting the detectives.

As soon as a man was found idling or pilfering he was taken before the officials, and promptly SENT ABOUT HIS BUSINESS.

In nearly all instances as soon as a detective had disclosed his identity he was sent to another establishment. This was not always the case, however, and there is an instance on record where a dockyard detective was "spotted" at Devonport while walking on the quay alongside a battleship. From the ship a large iron bolt was flung at him, narrowly missing his head. Had it struck the officer he would most probably have been killed on the spot. This tardy act prompted the step of transferring a detective as soon as he had brought forward a case.

The fact that nearly all yards employ private detectives has had a very wholesome effect, however, and at no time in the history of naval establishments have idling or petty thefts been so rare as at the present.

It is only fair to state that dockyardmen, as a class, are the cream of the labor market, for in no country is better workmanship shown than in Great Britain, and no establishment is better worked than in his Majesty's dockyards. The system of searching is very thorough, and however it may gall an honest man, he must perforce undergo the process. But to every man every day would entail too large a staff and too

GREAT A WASTE OF TIME.

and therefore each evening every fifth, tenth, or twelfth man, as the case may be, is touched on the shoulder just as he reaches the constables, that being the signal for him to withdraw to the searching-room, where he is examined to see that he carries no dockyard property.

This weeding out is done haphazard, unless the police have an intimation to keep close watch on any particular individual, and the fact that a man never feels sure of "getting through" has the effect of keeping petty larceny down to a minimum.

Nevertheless, some very curious cases have been detected by the means employed, the last case before the magistrates being that of a man who took the trouble to hammer flat and cut in many places yards of brass tubing, which he hid in his boots and in his pockets.

There is another case on record where the sudden stoutness of a certain man having excited suspicion, he was found to have yards of lead piping coiled round his body; and the most remarkable characteristic of the case was that the man insisted of the case was lost to examination to walk. The numbers of men who have been found wearing gutta-percha underclothes is probably beyond computation.

But perhaps the most ingenious theft of all was committed by a man who with a balance man would very much of value wound very much of value on the inside of his plating wire on the inside of his "stand-up turn-down" collar.—London Answers.

OCCASION FOR A STORY.

A man had a story about a gun which he delivered himself of upon all occasions. At a dinner-party one evening he writhed in his chair for over an hour waiting for a chance to introduce his story, but no opportunity presented itself. Finally he slipped a coin into the hand of a waiter and whispered, "When you leave the room, get the gun from the door."

The waiter slammed the door as directed, and the man sprang to his feet, with the exclamation, "What that noise—a gun?"

"Oh, no," returned his host, "it was only the door."

"Ah, I see. Well, speaking of guns reminds me of a little story."

BLIND PASSENGERS.

An effort has been made to obtain special conditions and great reductions on Belgian railways for the benefit of the blind, but it has been rejected by the legislators considering the matter, who see the prayer of the blind followed by reductions from the legless, and, indeed, and indeed, the damaged, for a reduction in their railway expenses.

It's a case of minority rule in a house where there's a baby.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

Scarcity of Dairy Help.

Mr. F. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, talking about dairy prospects in Ontario, says the great difficulty is to secure properly trained help on dairy farms. Many good men have gone west, and few good dairy hands are arriving from Britain. As a result of this scarcity of help, Mr. Hodson says several dairy farms are practically out of business. He mentions Mr. Andrew Elliott of Galt, who is well known as a most successful exhibitor and prize-winner at Toronto Fair, and Mr. Shearer of Bright, another most successful dairyman, both of whom have sold their stock and gone out of the business because of their inability to secure help. Mr. Hodson says it looked for a time as if the Government dairy farm would have to shut down for the same reason, but fortunately at the last moment some help was secured.

Mr. Hodson expects to receive very shortly from Kennedy's, the famous Scotch makers of dairy appliances, some machinery on trial, which it is said very greatly economizes labor in dairies.

Mr. Hodson thinks it is just possible that the retirement of the cattle commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition and the appointment of new men who know the business may mean that Canadians will yet exhibit at the Exposition.

To Expend Thirty Millions.

The Montreal Witness says: It will take not ten million dollars to carry out the C. P. R. programme in its entirety, but rather thirty millions. The whole of this sum will not be spent in one year, but before the programme is completed there will be the larger amount spent. There will be ten millions spent upon the North-West terminals, hotels, stations and the like; but with the improvements which are contemplated in the east and west ends of Montreal, at Winnipeg, Vancouver, the building of five hundred miles of new railway in the North-West, the carrying out of the irrigation scheme, and the addition to equipment, the total amount which will be spent in the course of the next two years will be close upon thirty million dollars.

It is probable that the annual militia camps will be held in London, June 7th; in Niagara, June 14th; Kingston, June 21st and 28th.

Twenty-two lady lecturers will speak at 220 meetings throughout the rural part of the Province to urge formation of Women's Institutes.

The King and Queen accompanied by Princess Victoria of Wales, left London on Monday for Ireland. They have received an enthusiastic welcome.

Toronto is making a strong effort to have Port Hope made the outlet of the Trent Valley Canal, and many strong arguments are given in favor of that route.

The Duke of Sutherland, in an interview at Winnipeg, expressed the opinion that within five to ten years Canada could "feed the Empire," thereby meaning the Mother Country.

The judges have fixed the trial of the election petitions in North Perth, Muskoka, Sault Ste. Marie, North Grey, North York, Centre Bruce, North Norfolk and North Renfrew, for September.

The death rate for the Province has seldom been as high as it was in March. This was due to the effect of the long winter on old and enfeebled constitutions, as there was no increase in contagious diseases.

Col. Davidson, president of the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company, who has returned from a tour of the United States, believes that sixty thousand settlers will go to western Canada from that country this year.

The Allan steamship Tunisian, which arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on Saturday last, brought 1,508 passengers, mostly English speaking people. There were on board 65 children for the Marchmont Home at Belleville, Ont.

The New York financiers who have interested themselves in the reorganization of the Lake Superior Consolidated Company, announce that, as a consequence of the passage of the loan bill by the Ontario Legislature, the "Soo" industries will be re-started at once.

For summer schools for teachers at Toronto, Kingston and Chatham a general grant has been made by the Ontario Legislature. The leading school will be at Kingston, because the professors of Queen's have volunteered to aid the board of education by a high class of lectures.

A bill has been passed through the House of Commons at Ottawa granting a charter to the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway Company to build between Ivanhoe and Blairton on the C. P. R., south westerly to Co. P. R., between Locust Hill and Leaside Junction.

The Minister of Justice has ordered the release of an eight-year-old boy who was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for taking a watch from the pocket of a man. The boy lived with his mother, and cried bitterly all the time he was in jail. The action of the magistrates was severely criticized.

L. M. Chanter, the man to whom America is indebted for the luscious tomato, is dead at his home in Jackson, Mich., at the age of 93 years. He was born in Malta, and when he came to America he carried some seeds of what were then known as "love apples," the ancestors of the modern tomato. Of course, all the tomatoes in America did not spring from the seeds Mr. Chanter brought across over three score of years ago. Since then other importations have been made from Malta and elsewhere. But the first tomato raised in America was by Mr. Chanter.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

A Study of His Traits From an English Point of View.

An American young man does not as a rule look forward to marriage nor prepare for it by saving any considerable portion of his antepatrimonial income. When he marries it is usually on short notice and because he has fallen very desperately in love with some one and cannot find it in his heart to wait until good caution declares the venture advisable. Even when an engagement is a long one he usually squanders so much on gifts and entertainments for his fiancée that there is only a very moderate amount to begin housekeeping on. Thus before his marriage the young American of the middle class begins to give evidence of what is to be his chief national characteristic as a husband—his unfeeling, unselfish and almost incontinent generosity.

The middle class husband in America rarely interferes with the affairs of the household. He hardly knows the cost of staple articles of food. As a rule he does not make his wife a regular allowance either for household or personal expenses, but gives her as much as he can spare, freely, but with a lack of system that is not conducive to the best outlay of their income.

The young American husband is also very indulgent to his wife's fondness for fine clothes. He would far rather have an extravagant wife than a dowdy one, and, although he grumbles occasionally at a millinery bill, in reality he glories in the resplendent appearance of his wife in her fine feathers. The American husband is rare who does not concede his wife's right to expend a much larger sum with her dressmaker than he does with his tailor. Indeed he often leaves his tailor altogether and cheerfully repairs to the ready made clothing house in order that his wife may have more money for extravagant finery.—London Telegraph.

CANINE MEMORY.

The Story of a Pet Bull Terrier That Did Not Forget.

A gentleman who is a great traveler and who is always accompanied in his wanderings by a bull terrier, to which he is much attached, arrived one day in the city of Florence. His dog was for some reason entrusted to the care of the porter at the station, and in the excitement of the crowd and under the unusual experience of being separated from his master, who generally kept the animal with him, Bruno was moved to make his escape. The most careful search was made, and before going to his hotel the traveler went to the police station to notify the gendarmes of his loss. It was more than an hour before he reached his hotel. When he got there he spoke of his loss, so that if anything was heard of the dog it would be understood that the animal belonged to him. To his astonishment the porter said: "But your dog is here, sir. He came before you, and we did not know to whom he belonged." "The dog is here?" "How came he here?" "He ran in, sir, about half an hour ago, and, after snuffing about the office for awhile, he ran upstairs. I gave orders to have him driven out, but the boys have been busy, and he is up there somewhere now." The traveler, of course, went upstairs at once, and there on the mat before the chamber numbered 44 lay Bruno, who sprang up with the most frantic demonstrations of delight at finding his master again. The gentleman remembered that two years previous he had been with the dog at Florence and had stayed at this hotel. He did not remember that he had occupied this particular room, but on reference to the hotel register such was found to be the fact.

When Trees Go to Sleep.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep. They need to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter while the ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In tropical countries where the snow never falls and it is always growing weather the trees repose during the rainy season or during the periods of drought. They always choose the most unfavorable working time for doing their sleep, just as man chooses the night, when he cannot see to work.

Considerate.

"Ma," said Bobby in a slightly injured tone of voice, "there were lots of things you let me do before the baby came that you don't let me do now."

"Do you think so, Bobby?"

"Yes," asserted Bobby. "Still," he went on with more philosophy, "I can't expect you to be so good a mother with two children as you were when you only had one."

Worth the Money.

"Tommy," said the economical mother to the boy with the loose tooth, "I'll give you 10 cents if you'll let me pull the tooth." The boy thought it over and then went to his bank. "The fun of doing that is worth more'n 10 cents," he said. "I'll give you 15 if you'll let me pull one of yours."

Senatorial Briskness.

"Why can't this bill be rushed through the senate?"

"It can, my boy; it can. I'll see that it's presented this session, brought up next session, argued the third session and possibly passed the fourth session."

It is necessary to join the crowd or get out of its way in order not to be trampled to death.

Charity gives itself rich; covetousness hoards itself poor.—German Proverb.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. George G. Anderson and bride, of Midland, were here last week on their wedding tour, visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity. Mr. Anderson is a cousin of Mr. W. Anderson of this place.

Mr. Chas. Totton is at home for the present, but will soon return to the university at Toronto.

The people here were very much disappointed that for some unknown reason their News-Argus didn't reach them until Monday of this week.

Mr. R. Thain has a young heifer that last week gave birth to a calf that weighed 101 pounds.

While threshing clover seed last week on the premises of Mr. Philip Burgess, a spark from the engine set fire to the roof of the barn, and the falling cinders ignited the straw in several places, but owing to the vigorous action of those present the fire was extinguished without doing a great deal of damage, though all say it was a narrow escape.

Mr. Duke preached an instructive sermon on Sabbath morning from the words of Moses, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel"; after which he received three candidates into church membership.

The people here are grumbling a good deal because our blacksmith has left us, he having bought a business in Havelock. However, as this is a good business street we are hoping that it will not be long before some enterprising, well qualified mechanic will appear and reopen the shop.

Mrs. Chas. Nix is confined to her bed with rheumatism.

Mr. Fred Snarr is intending to build a fine brick mansion this summer.

The farmers in this vicinity are very busy with their spring ploughing, while the housewives, as usual at this season, are working at their house cleaning.

Mrs. Wm. Gullett has gone to Warmora to visit her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Green.

Mrs. Elias McKim received the sad news to-day of the death of her brother.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Emma Morton is quite ill with pneumonia. A football club has been organized here. The following officers were elected:

Honorary Pres.—W. Anderson.
President—Hugh Morton.
Vice-Pres.—D. Johnston.
Captain—A. McDonald.
Secretary—George Whitton.
Committee—G. Watson, G. Woodward and A. Hoover.
Fred Matthews to act as constable.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. James Juby, who has been very sick, is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seeley spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clarke.

Mr. Stephen Tufts, G. T. R. engineer, Belleville, is spending his holidays under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitchett, of Tweed, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. James Juby.

River Valley.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A number of the farmers have commenced their spring work.

Mr. Wm. Robinson, who has been seriously ill with quinsy, is slowly improving.

Mr. Teddy Austin, of Belleville, spent a few days at Mr. J. Carr's last week.

Mrs. Jared Hanna, of Foxboro, spent a few days last week visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bush, of Foxboro, spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Bush's.

Sunday School was organized on Sunday last, with Mr. J. Smith as Superintendent.

Miss Lena Donohue, who attended the marriage of her cousin, Miss Frances Drum, of Belleville, has returned home.

Foxboro Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Penn, of Belleville, spent Sunday with friends in our midst.

The many friends of Mr. Stephen Sprague will be glad that he is around again after his serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bagg returned to their home at Avonmore on Wednesday. They expect to visit at Mrs. Bragg's parents at Sharbot Lake on their way home.

During the long hard winter of frost and deep snow there were six corpses resting in the vault in our cemetery. All have been removed but one, which is to be interred next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Demorest spent Sunday visiting friends in Murray.

The passenger coach on the I. B. & O. Railway was burned to the trucks at an early hour on Monday morning. The fire caught from the stove. The coach cost \$3,500.—Bancroft Times.

It was a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

It was a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

New Dress Fabrics.

No department of our store shows clearer the advantages of direct cash buying than our Dress Goods section. We are showing here the same materials for Suits, Dresses, Skirts, etc., as are being displayed by the most select dress goods departments in London, Paris and New York. Our direct buying makes this a feature with us.

It does more—it ensures lowest prices consistent with values such as are worthy of a place here—values on which we can place our "money refund" guarantee.

Recent arrivals again place our assortment at a point of completeness which makes choosing a pleasure.

We will be pleased to show you the extent of our assortment and our excellent values even though you are not desirous of purchasing. We are confident they will recommend themselves.

—New, French silk, embroidered Voiles, in very pretty shades of cream, fawn, black, navy and ivory, specially adapted for dresses, separate skirts, shirt waist suits, waists, etc., 40 in. wide, the newest thing. 75c.

—Just arrived some very pretty, plain, colored Voiles, very rich finish, in light and dark navy, champagne, grey, cream and black. These are very stylish this spring; price per yard 50c.

Men's Spring Top Coats.

The man who desires to have a stylish, perfect-fitting Rain Coat at a moderate price will find our present showing of these garments to be of interest.

Every coat in our showing is perfect in workmanship, newest in style, and is made from the best materials obtainable at the price. This is the kind of garment every man, young and old, wants and appreciates. Our guarantee to refund money on all unsatisfactory purchases holds good to these garments.

We are showing a very stylish 50-inch Men's Rain Coat, medium weight, guaranteed waterproof, in different shades, suitable for rain or dust coat, in all sizes, at \$10.00. Come in and see it.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Abstract Statement

—OF THE—

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

—OF THE—

VILLAGE OF STIRLING,

for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1903:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1902	\$ 385.84
Resident Taxes	1963.04
Licenses	126.67
Fines	84.00
Loans	1200.00
Miscellaneous	9.69
Cemetery	41.00
Government Grant	103.00
County Grant	90.00
Sinking Fund	415.20
	\$4368.44

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$ 178.08
Printing	39.75
Interest	57.48
Law Costs	30.00
Roads, Bridges and Sidewalks	674.23
Charity	208.50
School Purposes	1807.70
Debitures	500.00
Fire Protection	12.00
County Rates	325.50
Loans Current	1600.00
Street Lighting	329.33
Miscellaneous	123.53
Election Expenses	11.00
Registration	7.80
Government Grant	103.00
	\$5508.23

This is to certify that the above written is a correct abstract statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Village of Stirling, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1903.

J. D. BISSENETTE, Auditors.
G. E. CRYER,
Stirling, Feb. 11th, 1904.

ASSETS & LIABILITIES

—OF THE—

Village of Stirling,

on December 31st, 1903.

ASSETS.

Cemetery Lots	\$200.00
Town Hall	500.00
Engine House	150.00
High and Public Schools	9000.00
Gravel Pits	50.00
Fire Engine	500.00
Uncollected Taxes	4168.70
	\$10368.70

LIABILITIES.

Overdraft at Sovereign Bank	\$1139.79
Notes at Sovereign Bank	717.27
Balance of County Rate	518.00
High School Debentures	2500.00
Cement Walk Debentures	504.00
Due Schools	\$2192.30
Less Sidney & Rawdon	580.02
	1662.28
	\$7041.84

This is to certify that the above written is a correct statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Village of Stirling, on Dec. 31st, 1903.

J. D. BISSENETTE, Auditors.
G. E. CRYER,
Stirling, Feb. 11th, 1904.

The school trustees of Bancroft have rented the old Methodist church for a schoolroom, and are advertising for another teacher. The population is increasing.

The post-office at L'Amable Station is to be given a new name, and will likely be called Detlor, after the popular gentleman of that name at Bancroft—Bancroft Reporter.

The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in jail at Bedford for six months, during the reign of Charles II. was sold at auction in London on Saturday for \$1,625.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE,

Agent.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Fire, Accident & Plate

Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN.

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS FOR \$1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

A yard of Border to match Wall Paper given away free with each roll of paper purchased.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

WALL PAPER,
Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

La Grippe

CURED BY Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It not only cures La Grippe but counteracts any tendency toward Pneumonia. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk. Agent for Quilte Laundry. Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. Office—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store. Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital; former resident accoucheur, Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licensee Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Conveyancers, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licensee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THORASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAlister Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
O. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto. To School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice. The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
"Home Magazine" PUBLISHED WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.
PRICE \$1.50 Numbers.
New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Advertisers wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.
The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
gives instant relief in all cases of LAME BACK or LUMBAGO

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—
"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago, it acts like magic. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment; price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. Liver Pills
cure Constipation, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble. They do not grip. 25c. per box. Free sample on application to
The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In this column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains calling at Stirling Station as follows:—
GOING WEST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.
Accom. 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The cheese factories in the northern part of the county will commence operations the first week in May.

Mr. W. S. Martin has been appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

Mrs. Mary Bygott, who has been visiting the past few weeks at Mr. Wm. Montgomery's, returned to her son's in Millbrook, on Monday.

The Stirling Cheese Board will meet for organization for the season at Mr. W. S. Martin's office on Wednesday next, May 4th.

ROBERTSON'S Paints are the best. Sold by Henry Warren & Son.

At the Belleville Cheese Board on Saturday 450 white and 35 colored cheeses were offered. No sales were made, as only 7c. was offered.

The Anniversary Services in connection with Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F., will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, May 8th, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

We will go any place within 20 miles of Stirling and do your Papering, Decorating or Painting—up-to-date, at low prices.—PARKER'S, Wall Papers, etc.

Glen Ross post office has been closed, the late postmaster, Mr. G. T. Iveson, having gone to the Northwest. Most of those who formerly got their mail matter at Glen Ross will now receive their mail at Stirling.

Mr. Jerome Conley suffered from a paralytic stroke on Sunday morning last, his whole left side becoming paralyzed. We are pleased to learn that he is now somewhat improved, and it is hoped may soon recover.

The only Mixed Paint guaranteed, made from Brandram's English lead, is ANCHOR BRAND, at Parker's Drug Store.

At a Vestry Meeting held in St. John's Church on Monday evening, suitable terms were arranged for an exchange of the present parsonage for the brick house opposite the Church, belonging to the Halliwell estate.

Announcement is made of a "History of Canada and the Canadian People," by J. S. Carstairs, B.A., and A. C. Casselman, of Toronto. The work will be illustrated by numerous and carefully chosen portraits, maps, and plans. The book will be published by the Copp, Clark Co., and will be ready in August next.

Wall Papers, Roller Blinds, Paints and Oil—these lines we offer specially low prices.—Parker's Drug Store.

Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F., has greatly improved the appearance of their lodge room in the Conley block, by having the walls and ceiling nicely kalsomined, and new curtains hung at all the windows. The lodge room now presents a very handsome appearance, and we believe is now the best in the district.

We are pleased to notice in the results of the recent examinations of Queen's University, Miss Helen Mackintosh of Madoc, daughter of our Inspector of Public Schools, took first class honors in French and German. Miss Mackintosh is taking the honor course in Moderns, with the M. A. degree of Queen's in view.

Roller Blinds, oil colors, all shades, for one week only, 25c., new goods.—Parker's Drug and Book Store.

A telegram was received on Monday morning last announcing the death at Niagara Falls, on Sunday, of Daniel Smith, a brother of Mr. George Smith, of this village. He had been ill for a long time with consumption. He was a member of Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F. He was buried at Niagara Falls on Tuesday, the funeral being conducted by the Oddfellows of that place.

Hon. Mr. Sifton has had issued a comprehensive "Geography of the Dominion of Canada," containing a vast amount of valuable information about the country and its opportunities. The book will be circulated by the Immigration Department and will do much to educate the old country people to a knowledge and appreciation of the great advantages Canada offers as a field for settlement.

See the special values in Wall Papers at Parker's Wall Paper Rooms.

Prof. Jas. Elliot, B.A., of the Methodist College in Montreal, took the degree of Ph. D., by examination in Queen's University. This is the first Ph. D. degree that Queen's has given. Mr. Elliot is a brilliant student in Philosophy, and he took his work under Prof. Watson of Queen's. Eighty-six degrees were granted yesterday at Convocation, Queen's. Twenty-two ladies took degrees of M. A. and B. A.

Bishop Mills has made the following arrangements for visits:
Monday, May 9th, Rawdon, 10:30 a.m.; 12th Line, 8 p.m.; 8th Line, 7:30 p.m.; St. Lawrence, 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 10th, 11 a.m., Stirling; 8 p.m., Frankford.

At the meeting of the License Commissioners for North Hastings held at Spring Brook on Friday last, it was decided to cut off all the shop licenses in the district, five in all. This was in accordance with notice given last year that such action would be taken. Strong representations had been made to the Commissioners from all places where shop licenses had been issued, against the granting of these licenses, and memorials had also been sent to Hon. J. R. Stratton, Toronto, under whose charge is the License department of the Province. As a result the hands of the Commissioners were strengthened by the receipt of a telegram from Hon. Mr. Stratton on Friday morning, stating that "there ought not to be any shop licenses granted in North Hastings." The licenses thus cut off are situated in Stirling, Madoc, Marmora, Bancroft, and Maynooth. Rev. J. J. McInerney, Roman Catholic priest at Maynooth, took an active part against the issuing of a shop license at that place, and sent a strong memorial to the board of license commissioners on the subject.

Mr. James Wilmot Gordon, barrister of Brighton, has been appointed Provincial Inspector of licenses, to succeed the late Mr. J. K. Stewart. Mr. Gordon's appointment is regarded by those who favor the full enforcement of the license law as a wise selection. He has always been well known as an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and has been a prominent member of the Methodist Church at Brighton, where he has practised his profession for nearly twenty years. The salary is \$2,000 a year.

Mr. John Miller, Deputy Minister of Education, is not in favor of children being burdened with studies at home. Recently he said: "I am quite in sympathy with the proposal, so far as it applies to young children, but I believe the most pressing need is the abolition, almost entirely, of home work. It is hardly the thing that when children are kept busy the five hours a day, they should be taxed with lessons at night. The effect is to make school life unhappy instead of cheerful. Five hours a day at school should be quite sufficient for any child under twelve years."

The County Superintendent of Roads and Bridges, Mr. H. G. Bleeker, states that the damage done by floods and high water has been too highly estimated. The road at Ross' Corners, which was two feet under water, is now in splendid shape. Fairfield's bridge will require some repairs on the side, but the Frankford bridge is in splendid shape, and is in fact better than ever. O'Brien's bridge is, of course, a wreck, but much of the structural iron can be used again. Mr. Bleeker reports the roads in very good shape after the winter. He unloaded a new stone crusher to-day, which will be put to work at Caniflon for a starter.—Ontario.

Oddfellowship.

Stirling Encampment No. 80 met at their Hall in the Conley Block, on the evening of the 19th inst. to receive the G.P. of Ontario, Mr. Cooper, and at the opening found P.C.P. Sine in the Chair. After the usual ceremonies of the Encampment and all business transacted, G.P. Cooper and G.H.P. Garbutt entered the hall with their delegation from Belleville and other Encampments, and after the ordinary reception of the G.P. and G.H.P. with other Ps, all settled down to hear the address of G.P. Cooper and G.H.P. Garbutt.

It would be well to state here that the addresses were well received, and that of the G.P. was of the highest order, instructive and energetic, coupled with eloquence and inspiration, always enlivening the Order in every particular, and reminding its Brethren of the Supreme Being and their duty to Him. Selfishness should in itself be something of the past; but there should be the fullest fellowship among themselves, and those left by their Brethren; and also recommended all to follow in true form all different departments of Oddfellowship, and recommending watchfulness and progression as their duty.

The address of the G.H.P. was earnest, beautiful in form and full of instruction.

A kindly reference was frequently made to our late Brother Scott, with the most elogetic form and meaning. After a very hearty vote of thanks to the Grand Officer by P. Thresher, the Encampment chairs were surrendered to the S.V.F. of O.O. of H. After all stages of the latter were gone through and 20 initiations, all participants repaired to Moon's Hotel, where a most tasty supper was spread, which spoke volumes to the caterer, and enjoyed by all.

Stirling Encampment No. 80 will meet on Friday evening, April 29.—Com

Independent Order of Foresters.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column the final arrangements have been made for the great joint initiation Convention to be held at Belleville on the 5th May next, when it is expected that at least 1000 new members will be added to the Order.

It is needless to say that the occasion will be one of great interest, not only to Foresters, but to the general public as well.

The Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyateka, the great Head of the Order, will be present and take part in the proceedings, as well as the prominent members of the Executive.

It will be worth going a long distance to hear the Supreme Chief and to see the very interesting ceremony of initiation as performed by the Companion Guard of Honor, as well as hear the magnificent programme provided for the evening by the energetic committee having the matter in charge.

Another great attraction will be the

uniformed encampment from headquarters with their magnificent Trumpet Band.

Convention rates (one fare) have been secured on all railways and boats, but to obtain the benefit of it a certificate must be obtained from the office where the ticket is issued, and which requires to be marked by the Committee at Belleville to enable a return ticket to be obtained without charge.

The Committee Rooms adjoining the Bank of Commerce will be open all day, where the certificates can be marked and badges obtained for admission to the Opera House.

The occasion should take every Forester in the district to Belleville that day. A most interesting ceremony will be missed by those who do not go.

Owners of C. O. R. Bonds.

A case of great interest has been decided by Mr. Justice Street in a judgment delivered Friday last respecting the sale of \$30,000 of bonds of the Central Ontario Railway by the Bank of Ottawa to Messrs. Thomas G. Blackstock, Toronto, and Robert Weddell, Trenton. The litigation has been long pending. Mr. S. J. Ritchie made a claim that the sale of bonds was invalid, and the Master at Belleville so decided. The purchasers appealed the case, and Mr. Justice Street held that the sale to Messrs. Blackstock and Weddell was valid. The case is important as practically determining the possession of the majority of the bonds.—Globe.

A Queer Offer.

A Central Ontario man has written Queen's medical faculty offering to mortgage his body for anatomical purposes. He says he is in need of money, that he is no freak, and that he is ready to come to Kingston to be examined and to sign a document of transfer when he is dead. The faculty was asked to submit an offer. The communication has been filed.

The Orangemen will hold a big celebration at Campbellford on the 12th of July.

The Bancroft Times says: Rev. R. O. Blagrove, B.A., has resigned Canon Hill, and has been appointed to Rawdon. Resignation to take effect June 1st.

Mrs. Hermon Knox, 50 years of age, a widow, committed suicide Monday morning at her home in the second concession of Sidney, three miles west of Trenton. She was apparently in her usual good health, and while others of the family went out to milk and attend to the chores, she secured the hired man's razor, and going into the cellar of the house cut her throat. She left no children.

Great Attraction in Belleville.

The greatest musical attraction that has ever visited Belleville is announced for Tuesday, May 3rd, when the great opera, "The Country Girl," with its cast of 20 principals and a chorus of 50, will be produced. This is Augustin Daly's great success, and will be produced in Belleville equally the same as in New York and London. Special seats have been reserved for those wishing to attend from a distance. Prices 50c. to \$1.50.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, MAY 7th.—At the residence of Mrs. L. Root, Mill St., Stirling, a lot of Household Furniture, Stoves, etc. Sale at two o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Married.

CHASE-HARRISON At Stirling, on Wednesday, April 27th, by the Rev. J. H. Coleman, M.A., Stephen Benjamin Chase to Mary Jane Harrison, both of Frankford.

COAL! COAL!

Parties wishing to secure their coal for next winter will please call and leave their orders as early as possible. Several car loads now ready to deliver. Price \$7.00 per ton, payable 15th September.

T. H. McKEE.

NOTICE.

A Rifle Association having been formed at Stirling, any person or persons desirous of becoming members may do so by paying One Dollar and signing the Service Roll. This entitles him or them to two hundred rounds of ammunition for rifle practice. Applications received up to May 14th, 1904, when the rifle practices begin. Apply to T. H. McKEE, Captain, or Surgeon H. H. ALGER, Sec. of Assn.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey.

HERMIT,

Record 2:10. Public Trial 2:13. Reg. No. 3923. Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by Endurance.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Diego 2:17. Peacock 2:18 and 8 others with records of 2:20 and better. Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows: Monday night, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday noon, Frankford; Wednesday noon, Windsor Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hotel, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

HARRISON W. MEYERS, In charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

FOR SALE

The Stirling Foundry is also a road mare and two colts, coming one and two years old. All parties indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle by cash or note without further notice. By doing so you will confer a favor, as on account of ill health I wish to get my business settled up.

W. J. GRAHAM.

Small Fruits.

We have for sale some well-rooted plants of the best varieties for this locality. We sell at about half the regular prices of Nurserymen. Shaffer's Colossal, large, purple, abundant, raised by rain. Other Raspberries \$1 a 100. Strawberry Plants 40c. a 100, \$3.50 a 1000.

M. FRAPPY, River Valley.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES.

These dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S Popular Cash Store.

Great Silk Bargain this week.

In SILKS we are offering 400 yds. of regular 50c. silk for Waists going this week at 25c. yd. A great many colors to choose from. Notice our window of Pure Silks at 25c. yd. We guarantee these all waisting silks. As they are going fast we ask you to be one of our early morning buyers and help avoid the rush. Don't miss this chance for a cheap waist.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Black Underskirts.

Another chance to secure one of our cheap Skirts. Only 9 left, going this week at 79c., regular \$1.25 each.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPER SPECIAL.

We offer this week the balance of our stock at 20 per cent. discount to clear out, prices ranging from 90c. to \$1.75.

LINEN TOWELLING SALE.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week only, we offer a special cash discount on all Linen Towellings. Don't put off buying until next week. Come now when you can save money. You all want these goods. Our values are the very best. We ask you to give us a trial, compare our prices and test our goods.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS.

24 pairs of Sheets in Grey and White, sizes 10/4, 11/4, 12/4, all at the old prices. Come and buy a pair while they last.

LADIES' RAIN COATS.

In these goods we make a special and our styles are all of the newest cut and trimming the very latest. Prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$12.00 each.

DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Don't forget to call and look at our up-to-date stock of Dress Goods for your Spring dress. We have a full range in black and colored. We are sure to suit you. Compare ours with others and then decide. No trouble to show our goods. Values and qualities exceedingly good. Goods all new.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.

Something we ask the Ladies not to forget—about their Summer White-ware. We have one of the most complete stocks ever shown and are paying special attention to it.

Ladies' Drawers from 23c. to \$2.00 pr. Corset Covers, 23c. to \$2.50 each. White Skirts from 75c. to \$4.00 each. Night Gowns, 75c. to \$3.50 each.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS in General.

Hats, Caps, Fine Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Pants, Overalls, Heavy Top Shirts, Sweaters, Smocks, Braces, Socks, etc.

General stocks in large quantities of Flannelette Sheetings, Pillow Cotton, Shirtings, Tickings, Cottonades, Towelling and Towels, Apron Gingham, Prints, Wrappettes, Cretannes, Dress Duckings, Dress Gingham, Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Men's Underwear, etc.

TABLE AND FLOOR OILCLOTHS, in all widths, at prices that will suit all purses.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS, 50c., 75c. \$1.00, \$1.25—the self spring, best yet.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

LACE CURTAINS, all prices ranging from 23c. to \$4.50 pr. We ask an inspection from all before they buy.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and TABLE SPREADS—Our stock is very select, at prices from \$3.40 to \$12.00 pr.

FURNITURE COVERING in various quantities.

GROCERY LIST.

Send your children here with their orders and we will fill them complete and deliver to your door.

Our Tea at 25c. lb. cannot be beaten. Chase and Sanborn's Coffee we grind for you. Guaranteed the purest.

A full stock of General Groceries on hand—all fresh.

When you want a quantity of Sugar, by sack or barrel, ask here for quotations.

Egg Crates—the Handy and Basket—for sale here.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. Cash paid for Eggs.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF FINE PRINTING AT SHORT NOTICE.

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

MOTHERS RELY ON

Gray's Syrup to keep the children safe from CROUP. It dissolves the thick sputum—clears the throat—breaks up a cold—and CURES COUGHS. Keep always in the house. A bottle of this famous remedy is your best protection against those sudden night attacks of croup. Equally good for all throat and lung troubles—for young and old. 25c. bottle.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

TORONTO'S GREAT FIRE

Loss Over \$12,000,000 With \$8,885,000 Covered by Insurance.

It will be some days before a definite statement of the losses sustained in Toronto's devastating conflagration can be ascertained, but a conservative estimate places them at over \$12,000,000, of which \$8,885,000 are covered by insurance. In all 122 buildings were destroyed, 222 firms affected, and about 10,000 people thrown out of employment. Already a number of firms have secured temporary offices. So soon as the insurance claims can be adjusted or appraised, gangs of men will be engaged to clear away the debris. While many business men are stunned and bewildered by the catastrophe, the majority of them take a hopeful view of the situation, and from what could be gathered, the district destroyed will speedily be replaced by more pretentious structures.

THE OLD IRON BLOCK

On Front Street, just east of the Customs' house, proved to be the crux of the situation. This building was occupied by McMahon and Broadfield, pottery and crockery dealers, and it was at that point that the great and deciding battle was waged. From Wellington Street south, west, as far as the Queen's Hotel, and extending to the Esplanade, practically everything had been consumed, and the devouring elements had spread east on Front Street to the McMahon building on the north, and the McMahon-Broadfield building on the south. It was a question if the flames could be held in check, and all the energies of the brigade were addressed to saving the Customs house and the Minerva building. The fear was that with the high and erratic wind prevailing the fire might continue in its course eastward, and eat northward up Yonge Street into the heart of the retail section.

It is perhaps idle to conjecture what might have happened had the brigade been unable to prevent the fire from spreading to the Customs building and the premises of the Minerva Company. It would have undoubtedly leaped across Yonge Street to the Board of Trade and adjoining buildings, and would have worked its way eastward and probably northward into the retail sections.

The burned district presents a very desolate scene. Jagged walls with great gaping holes represents all that was left of magnificent warehouses and office buildings. The firemen were greatly hampered in their fight against the devouring elements by the mass of overhead wires. The experiences thus gained should make the Council insist that all wires should be placed underground in the downtown district.

One of the vagaries of the fire was the fact that an old frame building on Lorne Street was left standing, although the supposedly fire-proof structures on either side of it were consumed.

CARNARVON A VICTIM.

The Earl of Carnarvon, the owner of burned buildings at 46 and 48 Bay Street, occupied by Cockburn and Rea and D. Morris Sons Co., and of the building leased by the Wild, Darling Co., at the southeast corner of Bay and Wellington Streets, is the fifth bearer of the title, which was created in 1793. He was born thirty-eight years ago. His Lordship figures on the voters' list of Toronto under the democratic appellation of "D. Carnarvon," and under this sobriquet he has been frequently personated at elections by pluggers, whose general appearance and bearing were the reverse of aristocratic.

FUTURE UNIMPERILLED.

The city's future will be in no way imperilled by Tuesday's great fire. This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Byron E. Walker, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Walker is of opinion, however, that Toronto should profit by the many tragic experiences of the past and the overwhelming nature of the present catastrophe, to put her house in order. He recalled the great Globe, Osgoody and Simpson fires, in which damages resulted to the amount of \$2,178,000, and yet the City Council had done nothing to secure an adequate water pressure. More stringent regulations in regard to the building of great establishments were absolutely necessary in a large commercial city like Toronto, and his opinion is that effort should be made to separate the manufacturing from the distributing houses. The insurance was carried mostly by British houses, but a great fire was none the less a dead loss. Although many great businesses had been destroyed, there was no doubt that the rebuilding of them was a matter of a very short time.

BY-LAW SUSPENDED.

The Board of Control at a special session took steps to relieve the demand for accommodation. It was decided to suspend the operation of the building by-law so far as necessary to permit of the erection of temporary one-story buildings on vacant land, under the direction of City Architect McCallum, Commissioner Fleming and Chief Thompson. These officials have also been delegated with authority to deal in the work of replacing the wholesale houses now in ruins. Bricks are said to be very scarce, and lumber has increased 25 per cent. The result of the change in the building situation brought about by the fire will probably be a raise in rents

owing to the scarcity of houses.

A CURIOUS TRICK

Of the fire demon was the leaving unharmed the sign of McMahon-Broadfield, pottery and crockery dealers, in the Phoenix block, Front street, adjoining the customs house. Only the front wall of the building stood, yet the sign which overhung the sidewalk looks as high and sound as the day before the fire.

A DESOLATE SCENE.

Standing at the corner of Front and Bay streets, one begins to realize the extent of the awful destruction that has been wrought. On every hand are ruins almost as far as one can see. Within the whole area there is not a single wall intact, and such as are standing are mere crumbling ruins, likely to fall at any time and a menace to all who approach. In one or two instances the rebuilding may begin from the first story up, but in great majority of cases not one brick can be left upon another, and work must begin from the foundations.

Desolate as the widespread ruin appears in daylight, at night it is positively awful. A dull, fitful glare partially illuminates the shattered walls and ragged spires and turrets that alone meet the eye. Every cellar is filled with smouldering debris, over which the fires play. Much of the flame is burning gas, of which there is a strong odor everywhere. Despite the efforts of the Gas Company gangs to cut it off, as an illustration of how it collects, the writer was standing on Bay street about 9 o'clock, when suddenly a short distance away, there was a puff of blue flame shooting upward. It was thought the pavement had been blown up, but on examination it was found to have come through a grated manhole. The glare on walls here and there from hidden flames, the low smouldering fires in the debris, the murky, red smoke, and the unspeakable ruin recall nothing but the inferno.

RATES ARE RAISED.

At a special meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, held on Thursday afternoon, it was decided to increase the rates in Toronto. The extra rates call for an addition of \$1 to the rate on all mercantile, schedule and other specially rated risks; an extra 50c to the rates on all risks except dwellings and their contents outside the above districts. An exception was made in favor of risks on residential stores outside the congested districts allowing a rebate of 25 cents on them when the usual warranty is furnished. Sprinkler risks and risks on fire-proof buildings will be advanced half the above extras. When the above rates are taken into account, the risk a reduction of 15 per cent. from the rate on the building and 10 per cent. on the stocks may be allowed on the 80 per cent. co-insurance clause. The above rates mean an average advance of 75 per cent. on risks in the congested district, and of 40 per cent. on all risks outside the district, except on dwellings and their contents.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Damage estimated at about \$35,000 was done by a fire which broke out in the Phillips and Winch warehouse, 8 Wellington Street west, at 10 minutes to 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The firemen playing on the beams on the ruins of the Phillips and Winch building, saw a volume of flame shoot from the warehouse. A general alarm was rung in and all the reels in the city responded. As many men as could be spared were placed in positions to fight the new fire, and thus it was prevented from spreading. After an hour's strenuous work the fire was extinguished. Mr. Phillips stated that the loss to his firm would amount to \$25,000 or \$26,000, which was almost entirely covered by insurance, distributed in several companies. The top floor of the building was used as a store-room.

SCARCITY OF BRICKS.

It is feared among builders and architects that the supply of bricks for building will be enormously increased by the demand for extensive building operations. The demand for bricklayers, masons, builders' laborers, and carpenters will be enormous, and thousands of men are sure to flock to the city from surrounding places in order to obtain employment.

CLEARING UP.

Good progress is being made in the work of clearing up the area which was burned over. The state of chaos which prevailed for the first day or two after the fire, has gradually given place to a semblance of order, the smouldering piles of debris the fire still lurks are becoming less in number, and the district is now assuming something of the appearance which it will bear for the next few months, after, of course, as the weeks go on by the operations of clearing away and rebuilding.

The dynamiting operations are being systematically carried on. On the north side of Front Street, from the McMaster Block to the Queen's Hotel, there is now not a wall standing on the street line, save that of the Darling building, on the corner of Bay, and that is said to be comparatively safe. On the south side of Front Street only the Phoenix Block and the Hawthorne warehouse are standing, and these will soon be leveled. Considerable work has also been done on Bay Street, and within a couple of days all the affected streets will be clear of dangerous walls.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 26.—Wheat—The market is quiet for Ontario grades, with the demand limited. No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92c low freight. Spring wheat is nominal at 87c east, and goose at 81 to 82c east. Manitoba wheat (any), with No. 1 Northern quoted at 98c Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 94c, and No. 3 Northern at 91c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 99c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is steady, with sales of 27,000 bushels at 32c east. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east. Barley—The market is quiet, with the demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 43 to 44c middle freight; No. 3 extra at 42 to 43c, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c middle freight.

Corn—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 65 to 66c outside, with choice milling lots at 67 to 69c. Corn—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 54c on track. Canadian No. 3 is nominal at 53c west for yellow, and 53c for mixed.

Rye—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east and west.

Wheat—The market is unchanged, with demand moderate. No. 1 quoted at 50 to 51c middle freight.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged. Buyers at \$3.60 middle freight in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.80 to \$4.90 in bbls. Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.30; No. 2 patents, \$5, and strong bakers', \$4.90, on track, Toronto.

Milled bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts at \$18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$16.50, and shorts at \$17.50. Manure, in sacks, \$20, and shorts, \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried Apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3 1/2 per lb. Evaporated apples, 6 to 6 1/2 per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quoted at 6 to 7c per lb. Combs, quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hob—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50 a ton here.

Straw—The market is dull, with prices unchanged at \$5.50 on track here.

Maple Syrup—The market is quiet at \$1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is firmer, with offerings small. Choice cars are quoted at 90c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 80c per bag.

Poultry—The market is steady, with limited offerings. Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb. turkeys are quoted at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices steady. We quote:—Finest 1-lb rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; choice large rolls, 15c; selected dairy tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; medium and low grades, 12 1/2 to 14c; creamery prints, 20 to 22c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts are fair, and prices unchanged, with sales at 14c per dozen.

Cheese—Market continues quiet, with prices steady. We quote:—Finest September's, 10 1/2c; new cheese, 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged with offerings small. Car lots are quoted at \$6.25 delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand and prices unchanged. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8 1/2c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, \$17 to \$17.50; do., short cut, \$18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 1/2c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 13c; shoulders, 12c; backs, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2 to 13c.

Lard—The demand is fair with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7 1/2c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8 1/2c; compound, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, April 26.—Wheat closed—Cash, 95 1/2c; May, 96c; July, 82 1/2c. Milwaukee, April 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97c; No. 2 Northern, 93c; No. 3, 86c to 87c. Barley—No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 63c; No. 3, 58c to 60c. Oats—Standard, 43c. Corn—No. 3, 47 to 48c; July, 48 1/2c asked.

Duluth, April 26.—Wheat closed—No. 1 hard, 96c to 97c; No. 2, 89c; No. 3, 87c; No. 4, 85c; No. 5, 83c; No. 6, 81c; No. 7, 79c; No. 8, 77c; No. 9, 75c; No. 10, 73c; No. 11, 71c; No. 12, 69c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, April 26.—The run at the City Cattle Market this morning consisted of 86 cars, of which, however, 31 were from Chicago to the seaboard. Arrivals totalled 1,225 head of cattle, 68 sheep and lambs, 1,935 hogs and 182 calves. Business was good, and after some holding off buyers and sellers got together and pretty well everything was disposed of.

Exporters, heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.80. Bulls, export, heavy, 3.50 to 3.75. Cows, light, 3.50 to 4.00. Fedders, 800 lbs. and up, 3.00 to 3.25.

Short keep, 1,100 lbs. 4.00	
Stockers, 400 to 800	
do. 900 lbs. 2.50	3.12 1/2
do. 900 lbs. 2.75	3.50
Butcher's cattle,	
chole, 4.25	4.30
do. medium 4.30	4.15
do. picked 4.25	4.40
do. bulls 2.75	3.00
do. rough 3.00	3.40
Light stock bulls, cwt 2.25	2.50
Milch cows 30.00	65.00
Hogs, best 4.00	
do. light 4.65	
Sheep, export, cwt 4.00	4.25
Lambs 5.50	6.12 1/2
Bucks 2.50	3.25
Culls, each 3.50	4.00
Spring lambs 2.50	5.50
Calves, per cwt 3.00	5.00
do. each 2.00	8.00

KLONDIKE GOLD OUTPUT.

Mr. J. J. Rutledge Places the Total at \$125,000,000.

A Vancouver, B.C., despatch says:—Mail advices from Dawson state that Mr. J. J. Rutledge, who lately made an investigation into the output of the Canadian Klondike, estimates the total amount of yellow metal shipped south from the northern capital at \$125,000,000. This, in his opinion, is a conservative figure, for it is based almost entirely on statistics supplied by the Yukon sent to San Francisco for the American mint. Not a cent of this \$125,000,000 worth of gold was taken from the Alaska camps. The estimate prepared by Mr. Rutledge has been a surprise even to the most sanguine Klondikers, for it was not generally supposed that the Canadian Yukon had proven anything like as rich in virgin gold as the figures given above indicate it to be. A remarkable and noteworthy feature of the investigation made by Mr. Rutledge is the fact that he discovered the output of the Klondike to be constantly on the increase.

ANTIDOTE TO CARBOLIC.

Satisfactory Experiments Made With Turpentine.

A London despatch says:—The recent discovery by Mr. Allen, a Dublin veterinary surgeon, that ordinary turpentine is an antidote to carbolic acid has aroused great interest.

A well known chemical expert in Dublin tested the efficacy of the antidote on a dog. A dose of carbolic acid was first administered, and when all the ordinary symptoms of carbolic poisoning had been developed, oil of turpentine was applied, and the dog recovered within a short time. A curious thing about the discovery is that it was due more or less to an accident. Mr. Allen had some horses in his establishment which were suffering from carbolic poisoning, and he asked for all the remedies he could find. It was only when the effects were found to be so unexpectedly successful that it was discovered that it was turpentine that had been administered. A few days after a blacksmith who was unconscious from the effects of carbolic poisoning was treated similarly, with satisfactory results.

PLOT TO BLOW UP VESSELS

Desperate Attempt Made in Russian Navy Yard.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: An attempt has been made to blow up the new Russian cruisers Jemchug and Izumrud, which were built at the Nova yards, and which are now having their masts placed on board. Floating mines were sent down the river from Schusselburg, but by chance they were seen by a boatman, who took them from the water opposite the yards before any damage was done. It is thought that the men who attempted to destroy the vessels are two Finns, who were recently seen carrying articles, the shape of which was similar to mines.

TIBETANS' FORT BLOWN UP

Overlooked the Residence of the British Mission.

A despatch to the London Times from Gyantse, Tibet, reports that the fort there has been blown up by the Tibetans. The residence of the British mission under Col. Younghusband. Among the strange discoveries made in the fort was a room containing scores of human heads, some of which had been recently severed. This points to regular executions by the Tibetans, notwithstanding the well-known Buddhist prohibition against the taking of life.

21 BUILDINGS BURNED.

Fire Sweeps Village in New Brunswick.

A McAdam, N.B., despatch says: This railway junction village was swept by fire on Thursday evening. The buildings destroyed are the Roman Catholic church, two general stores, Foresters Hall, the old station building now disused, and fourteen dwellings. The total loss is twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars.

SLOWLY TURNING BLACK.

London Doctors Are Baffled by a Peculiar Disease.

A London, Eng., despatch says: The doctors here are baffled by the case of a man who was admitted to the Poplar Hospital two years ago, who is gradually turning black for no apparent reason. He has been taken to the London Hospital for experiment and treatment.

OFF TO IRELAND.

King and Queen Start for Emerald Isle.

A London despatch says:—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Princess Victoria and their suites started on Monday on visit to Ireland.

JAPANESE STEAMER SUNK

Russian Vladivostok Squadron Suddenly Appears at Gensan, Corea.

STEAMER SUNK.

The Japanese Legation at London gave out the following despatch on Monday from Tokio:—

"The Japanese Consul at Wonsan (Gensan) Corea, reports under Monday's date that two Russian torpedo boats entered that port and sank a small Japanese steamer, the Goyo Maru. Her gross tonnage was 600, and she was built in 1884. The Russians immediately left."

This despatch is taken at the Legation here to mean that the Vladivostok fleet is active. A Tokio despatch given the following account of the affair:—

"The Russian Vladivostok squadron, after a long period of inactivity, suddenly appeared off Gensan, on the east coast of Corea, Monday morning, and sank the Goyo Maru, a Japanese merchant steamer, of 600 tons. A brief telegram received from Gensan on Monday says the Russian cruisers had entered the harbor, and their arrival created consternation."

BOUGHT BY RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has purchased the Argentine warships Garibaldi, Pueyrredon, San Martin, and General Belgrano. The Garibaldi, Pueyrredon, and Belgrano are armored cruisers of 61840, 6882 and 7,123 tons, respectively. The armaments of the Garibaldi and Pueyrredon are alike, consisting of two 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch, and two smaller rapid-fire guns. The Belgrano carries two 10-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch, two 3-inch, ten 2-inch, eight 1.4-inch, and four smaller rapid-fire guns. The Belgrano and Pueyrredon are 20-knot vessels, and the Garibaldi is credited with 19.9 knots. The cost of each was about \$3,400,000.

RELIVING ON STRATEGY.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the Russians are still unable to discover Admiral Togo's base, where he procures coal in the intervals between his bombardments of Port Arthur.

According to reports from Port Arthur the Russians only know the locality of the main Japanese force on the Yalu River, but the result of the expected struggle depends on operations in another and unknown direction. The Japanese are relying upon strategy rather than force.

WHERE WILL JAPS STRIKE?

A despatch to the London Standard from Shanghai says that an engagement on the Yalu River is apparently being deferred pending a simultaneous operation in another direction, but the Japanese movements are strictly concealed.

NO SERIOUS FIGHTING.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says no news has been received from the Yalu River. No credence is to be attached to the reports that there has been serious fighting there. The latest official despatch definitely states that all is quiet there.

This disposes of the reports telegraphed to St. Petersburg and repeated in London, declaring that a severe battle has been fought near the mouth of the Yalu River, and that the Japanese army has suffered a serious check. One despatch from Port Arthur declared the Japanese were defeated with a loss of 7,000 men.

It is also reported at St. Petersburg that Vice-Admiral Togo's squadron has returned to Port Arthur. If this is correct it is probably another bombardment.

It is pointed out here that Togo's boisterous calls at Port Arthur usually are made about ten days apart. It has been eight days since Port Arthur was under the Japanese guns, and a serious check on the Japanese is in spite of the rumors of activity near the mouth of the Yalu, Japan's plan of campaign is still as much of a secret as it was at the beginning of the war two months and a half ago. No one can yet say that the Japanese will not cross the Yalu at Wiju; that they will or will not attempt to land at Takushan, at Talienwan Bay, at Kin-Chau, at Yin-Kow or west of New-Chwang.

No one knows where Japan's armies are concealed. Russian scouts believe there is one division at Wiju, but the hiding place of the other division is a mystery. It is known that they sailed from Japan, some of them weeks ago. They may be in Corea—or Tibet—as far as anyone here, in Paris or St. Petersburg, knows.

HOSPITALS FILLED.

A despatch to the London Standard from Kieff says it is stated in military circles that 10,000 troops are in the hospitals in Manchuria, chiefly typhoid patients.

30 MILES ALONG THE YALU.

It is reported that the Japanese are landing troops and constructing buildings at Hung-Chuan, below Yungangpho. Advice received at Seoul also state that the Japanese lines now extend 30 miles along the Yalu River, reaching from Yungangpho to 10 miles above Wiju. The Russians are strongest at Antung, Tiger Hill is, as it was in the Chino-Japanese war, the key to the situation.

The islands, one above and two below Wiju, will facilitate an attack as they offer a base for artillery to cover the crossing of the Yalu.

Advices from the Province of Hamgyung, in North-eastern Corea, state

that the country folk along the northern border of the province are selling cattle and supplies to the Russians. The Province of Hamgyung is the former home of Yiyongik, a former Korean Minister of Finance, who, on account of his pro-Russian sympathies was transported to Japan last February by the Japanese authorities.

Several Korean officers suspected of being Russian spies have been arrested.

THE JAPANESE PLAN.

A despatch to the London Express from Nagasaki, by way of Shanghai, claims that an eminent Japanese statesman confided to the correspondent at Tokio, on condition that his identity should not be revealed, an important statement, of which the following is the gist:—

"Japan does not intend to push the war to the bitter end, but she does not wish to humble Russia, but she is resolved to accomplish the removal of the menace of Russia's power in the Far East, and is confident that she can accomplish this. She will destroy as many Russian warships as possible and capture the remainder. She will then take Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and make her position in Corea so impregnable that Russia cannot possibly gain a foothold there. When all this is accomplished, she will offer terms of peace, having attained the objects for which she went to war, but until this is accomplished, she will not listen to any proposal except an unconditional acceptance of her terms."

TWENTY RUSSIANS KILLED.

The Russian Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, bearing Friday's date:—

"I respectfully report to your Majesty that to-day during the placing of mines by some steam launches Lieut. Pell and 20 men were killed through a mine exploding prematurely under the stern of one of the launches."

Viceroy Alexieff's announcement has added to the gloom which has prevailed since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

"We are paying the price of carelessness," said a member of the Admiralty, "and previous disasters seem to teach nothing."

The War Commission suppressed part of the Viceroy's despatch, which showed where the mines were being laid. It is believed that as launches were employed, they were mining the entrance to the harbor in order to prevent the Japanese from forcing an entrance and attempting to destroy the remaining ships. It is evident from the closing of the entrance, that Viceroy Alexieff has no intention of letting his ships go to sea again, even against an inferior force, though this may not be the policy of Viceroy Alexieff, who will determine on a plan of operations when he assumes command.

SMALL ENGAGEMENT.

The following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff has been received at St. Petersburg by the Emperor:—

"Quite a series of reconnaissances carried out on the Yalu have shown that the Japanese are concentrating in considerable force. It is believed that they have one division to the north to concentrate troops in Wiju, from which place they have moved the Korean population."

"Information has reached me that quantities of material, apparently parts of pontoon bridges, are being collected opposite the Island of Makbikhe."

"Our scouts have killed two Japanese scouts, one of whom appeared to be an officer."

"On our right flank our scouts executed daring reconnaissances, extending over several days, on the left bank of the Yalu, as the result of which it has been ascertained that there are only a few troops south of the River Pomakia, but that the Japanese there are occupied in preparing boats."

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Good quality, Oil Colors, best spring rollers, only 25c.

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N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. Chas. Mitchell, and Mr. Walter Mitchell, we can assure our customers of excellent work and at moderate prices. Estimates given for anything in Papering and Painting, and no delay in dates.

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PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

STEEL Neckyokes, Whiffletrees, Doubletrees, Singletrees,

Strong, Durable, Light.
As cheap as wood.

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The only Patented Polish in the World. No Dust, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives. PULVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.
PRICE 10c. AT ALL GROCERS.
S. Holden, H. Warren & Son, John Shaw, C. F. Stickle, Geo. Lagrow, and G. N. Montgomery.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of BENJAMIN HAGEMAN FAIR, late of the Township of Fair, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Hageman Fair, late of the Township of Fair, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased, to file and deliver to the undersigned, a statement in writing of their claims or demands, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, on or before the 30th day of April, A.D. 1904, at which time and place the said estate will be sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed to the creditors and other persons entitled thereto, in accordance with the provisions of the said Statute.
And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims, notice of which shall have been given as required.
All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the said 30th day of April, A.D. 1904.
J. EARL HALLIWEEL,
Solicitor for Executors.
Dated the 30th day of March, 1904.

Marmora L. O. L. is preparing to build a new hall, to cost about \$1000.

Mr. James Carson, of Quakertown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, was in Toronto last week, and announced himself as the advance guard of a large body of Quakers who will next month begin a tour of Canada with the object of laying the beauties of the faith of George Fox before the people, with the object of increasing the number of adherents of the sect in the Dominion. Toronto probably will be the place where the Quakers will open services, and from here they will go to London, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Montreal and Kingston, the tour lasting about six weeks. In all there will be about a hundred Brothers and Sisters in the party.

Very Easy.

"Don't you wish you were as smart as Conan Doyle's detective?"
"My dear sir," replied the modern detective, "if they'd let me plan the crimes in the first place I could discover the facts in ways quite as extraordinary as those of any detective that an author ever put into a book."

After the Honeymoon.

"Anyhow, Jack, you must say that I ran after you at the time of our marriage."
"You never spoke a truer word, Maria, but neither does the mousetrap run after the mouse, yet it catches it all the same."

One Sense Keen.

Rob—Say, Bob, loan me \$100, will you?
Bob—Why, man, have you lost your senses?
Rob—None; at least not my sense of touch.

Admonishiveness of New Friends.
Edna—How you do love to make new friends! Eustacia—Yes, they are so much more polite than old ones.

Of all the evil spirits abroad in the world insincerity is the most dangerous.
—Froude.



Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—Miss ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.
The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

SCOTCH NAMES.

The Reason They Abound Among the Creek and Cherokee Indians.

The prevalence of Scotch names with the Creek and Cherokee Indians has at various times been the source of some comment. Although other nations, and in fact nearly every nation, is represented by the names borne by these people, these Scotch names are far more numerous and have suffered less change than those acquired from any other nation. The names of some of these Scotch Indians are closely allied with the history of these two nations for the past 100 years, and for several generations such names as McIntosh, McKellop, McComb, Adir, McQueen and McGillivray are registered on nearly all the treaties and official papers of moment to either nation. Men bearing these names today are among the foremost of the progressive Indians.

As was stated, the origin of these Scotch names dates back over 100 years. At that time the Creek and Cherokee Indians more especially bent their efforts toward building up a nation of physically perfect men. The women were encouraged to mate only with the strong, robust men of the tribe, and if a weak man withstood the taunts and gibes of his fellows and remained there was little chance of his securing a wife. In that way the life of these people was almost Spartan.

While this sentiment was at its height and the tribes were living in Georgia, some time before the Revolution, a regiment of Scotch highlanders was quartered in the vicinity of one of the principal villages of the nation. The Indian maidens looked with favor on the burly men of the north of Scotland, and a number of marriages was the result. When the regiment was ordered back to England or to some other quarter of the globe there were some of these Scotchmen who stayed behind, and their names have thus been fixed in the annals of the Creek nation. It is through the Creeks that the Cherokees acquired their Scotch names.

A TRYING MEAL.

The Fine Flavor of the Jam Came From a Moving Source.

In Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Hawthorne and His Circle" is the story of an experience which will doubtless be appreciated by many housekeepers who have suffered similar agony, if not from precisely the same cause.
One night during Mr. Hawthorne's term as consul at Liverpool his friend, Mr. Henry Bright, the water color artist, came to an informal supper, and Mrs. Hawthorne, in honor of her guest, placed upon the table a jar of especially fine raspberry jam.

Mr. Bright tasted the jam and at once became enthusiastic. He had never eaten any so delicious, he declared. There was a peculiar tang about it which surpassed his recollections of any jam he had ever tasted from boyhood up. He was still in the midst of his rhapsodies and still consuming their subject with enthusiasm when Mrs. Hawthorne, who had taken a little of the jam upon her own plate, made a ghastly discovery. The cover of the jam pot had evidently got ajar in the closet, and an invulnerable army of almost microscopic ants had discovered the treasure and plunged eagerly into it.

What color the invading enemy may have been before they became incorporated with the jam nobody knew. At the time of the discovery they could be distinguished only by their struggles with the pervasive stickiness, and only then by the keenest eyes, and the eyes of Henry Bright were among the most nearsighted in England.

What was to be done? Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne stealthily exchanged "one awful look," and the question was settled. It was too late to recall the ants devoured by thousands; it was clearly one of the cases where ignorance was bliss. Mr. Bright accompanied his meal with a "continual psalm" in praise of the exquisite flavor of the raspberry jam, and never to the day of his death did he discover the awful secret of that flavor.

A Delicate Refusal.

Levassor, the well known French comic singer, once took part in a charity concert in Paris and after the performance was invited by the promoters to supper along with the rest of the performers. When all were seated at the table Levassor found under his napkin an Easter egg out of which five pieces of gold dropped on its being broken.
"Eh! I perceive you have got to know that I am fond of boiled eggs," the comedian gayly remarked to his entertainer, "but you are probably not aware that I only eat the white and must therefore ask you to give the yolk to the poor."

Mending Matters.

Mistress—Did any one call while I was out?
New Girl—Yes, mum. Mrs. Wayupp called.
"Did she seem disappointed when you said I was not at home?"
"Well, she did look a little queer, but I told her she needn't get mad about it, 'cause it was really true this time."

Proficiency.

He was a cornet soloist, indeed, but by no means witty.
"Musical proficiency," said he, "is a matter of give and take."
"Pah! Give and take what?"
"Pah!" he said, illustrating his notion by running a few scales.

Borrowing.

"Did he borrow any money from you?"
"Borrow! How can I tell unless he returns it?"—Exchange.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Eat Sparingly and as Life Wanes Eat Still More Sparingly.

That most men dig their graves with their teeth has seldom been pointed out more forcibly than is done in the Century in an article by Roger S. Tracy, entitled "How to Live Long." The three-score and ten limit to human life is pronounced a fallacy. Death from old age, occurring at seventy-five or eighty, is a misnomer. Comparative physiologists, we are told, have set the natural years of man at 100, even sometimes at 120, and the reason why the overwhelming majority fall short of normal life is comprised in one sentence—we all eat too much. He, then, who would live to be old, retaining sight, hearing and some digestion, not relinquishing the power of healthy enjoyment, has but to follow a simple rule. Eat sparingly. Refrain from clogging the system by an over-supply of food. Never entirely satisfy the appetite, and make it a habit occasionally to omit a meal or two altogether.

"If I were to assign any one thing as especially conducive to long life from a study of the habits of centenarians, it would be semistarvation," says one authority quoted, and the example is cited of one Luigi Cornaro, who, having lived the pace that kills, amended his ways when death threatened and so reorganized his enfeebled body by a life of temperance and restraint that he lived to be 100, although the doctors had given him up at forty. In middle life, from thirty-five to forty-five, according to Dr. Tracy, there comes a warning of the powers. The effects of overindulgence in eating or drinking are no longer vigorously thrown off as in youth. If the fact is not recognized and the same habits are kept up as heretofore, there is trouble ahead. But if the individual adopts a new regimen of diet, diminishes his meals and regulates his existence as becomes his sober years a sort of rejuvenation follows, and if at the second climacteric, occurring somewhere between sixty and seventy, there is a further pull up in the food supply, regulated by the slackening powers of assimilation, a hale old age is extremely likely to ensue.

HEALTH RULES.

A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

Rise early, retire early and fill your day with work.

Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.

Cleanliness prevents rust; the best cared for machines last the longest.

Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health.

Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusement, but abuse of them leads to dissipation and dissipation to vice.

To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.

His Self Sacrificing Disposition.

"There isn't anything my boy William won't do to oblige a friend if he likes him," Mrs. Hockafus was saying. "We had a leg of lamb the other day for dinner, and Willie ate till I thought he'd burst, but when he went out to play ten minutes afterward a neighbor's boy told him they were going to have roast goose for dinner at their house and asked him to go and eat with him. Willie didn't want to be unkind, so he went along, and just as sure as I'm sitting here he pretended he was hungry and ate more of that roast goose than the other boy did!"

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 60c

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should call to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

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Men's good, solid Plow Boots, \$1.00.
Men's good, solid Fine Boots from \$1.25.
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Women's Fine Dongola Boots, latest in styles, from \$1.25.
Women's Fine Dongola Shoes, newest in every detail, from \$1.00.
Women's Coarse Boots, such values at 75c to \$1.25 you only find here.

We have the swellest lines in Infants' Fine Boots and soft soles that was ever exhibited in Stirling. Call in and see them. No trouble to show our goods.

If you want your dollars to go farthest look for the Big Red Boot above our door.

Remember we lead in Hand-Made Work. Repairing neatly done and promptly attended to. Kips sewed free at

CEO. REYNOLDS,

P.S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

An Anecdote of Whittier.
A friend in conversation with Mr. Whittier, the poet, remarked that he was about to contract to furnish a lot of oak timber for the government gun-boats and asked him if he thought it was in consistency with the peace doctrine of the Quaker denomination, to decide the question the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said, "Whose timber does he speak of, be sure that it is all sound."

Deserving of Pity.
"There goes Roxham. Every time I think of that man's financial embarrassment it makes me yearn to help him."
"Financial embarrassment?"
"Yes. He's got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."

A Temporary Opinion.
The Fiancee—The idea of his thinking that he is unworthy of me! The Confidante—Yes, but you needn't argue the matter with him. He'll discover his error in time.

Very Likely.
"I wonder what Bragg means by forever talking of his 'social obligations'?"
"I suppose he's a member of several social organizations and never pays his dues."—Exchange.

An Economical Scheme.
"But why did he marry?"
"So as to have some one to help him live within his income. He couldn't do it alone."

Clubbing List.
THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:
The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada.....1.80
The Weekly Sun.....1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30

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Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

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Strictest investigation courted.
E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice, at terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,
TO JAN. 1, 1905, 60c.

HARDWARD!

SEEDS.

Red and Mammoth Clover,
Alsike, Lucerne, Timothy,
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